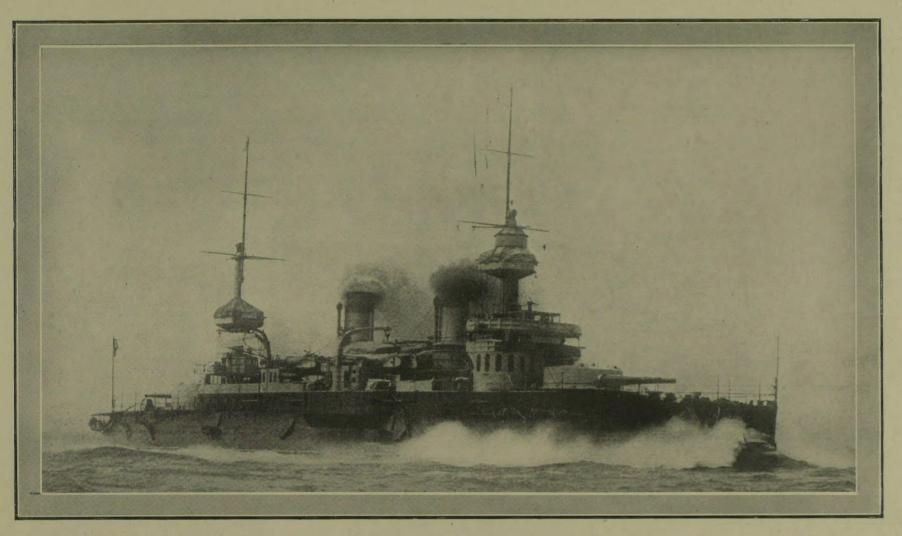
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No. 3543. - VOL. CXXX

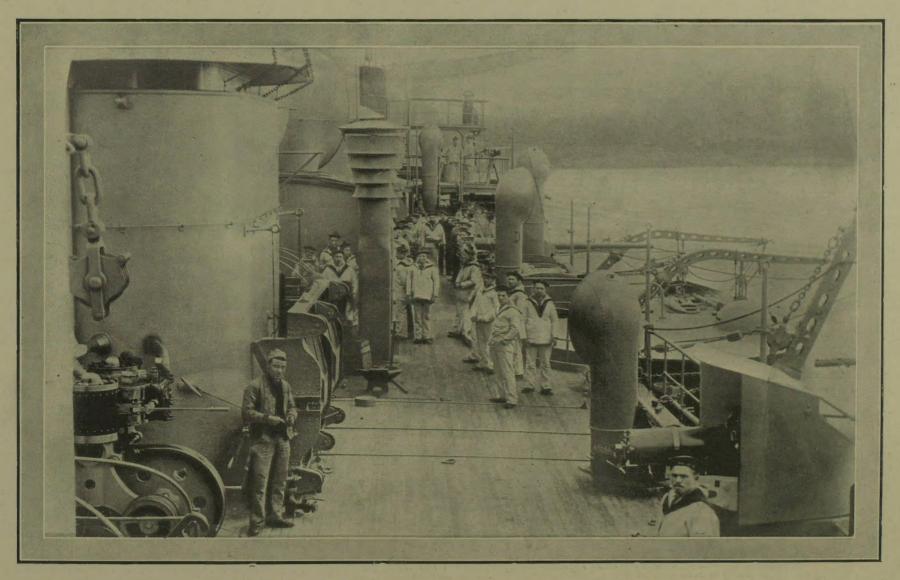
SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1907.

SIXPENCE.

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FRANCE'S TERRIBLE NAVAL LOSS: THE BATTLE-SHIP "JENA," DESTROYED BY A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS ON MARCH 12.



THE UPPER DECK OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "JENA," BLOWN UP AT TOULON.

The first-class battle-ship "Jena," of 12,100 tons, was lying in dry dock at Toulon undergoing repairs. On March 12 an explosion occurred in the after-magazines supplying the 12-inch guns, and thence spread to the other magazines. A series of terrific explosions followed, and the vessel was utterly destroyed. The "Jena" carried 630 men, and the entire crew was on board at the time of the disaster. At the moment of writing, no actual details of casualties are available; but the number of killed has been put at 200, and the injured at 300. The "Jena" was laid down at Brest in 1898, and was completed in 1901. She cost £1,300,000. No wood was used in her construction.

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The Yellow Hunchback. Fergus

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PARLIAMENT.

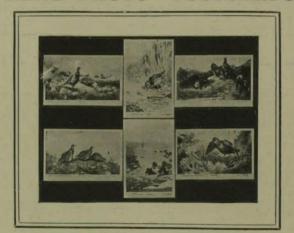
THE debate on Women's Franchise in connection with Mr. Dickinson's Bill resurrected fewer jokes than usual. The Premier denied that woman was an than usual. The Premier denied that woman was an Outlander by predestination. The woman's view was wanted on all the questions affecting children, housing and sanitation, and though the actual Bill was inadequate, he would vote for it. Mr. Whitehead thought that the ladies who from time to time made a more or less picturesque pilgrimage to Holloway Gaol were simply bluffing. There are many unlovely things about men, said Mr. Bertram, and the most unlovely of all is politics. Yet this is the arena to which they are inviting women. Mr. Massie opposed a Bill which would give a share in the sovereign authority of the country to women who could not fight and could not be fought. Granted that a Gibson Girl could not have painted the Transfiguration, said Mr. Williams, that is no argument for withholding votes from women. Sir W. Brampton Gurdon would like to give twenty five lashes to any man who canvassed, and if the man sent out his wife or daughter he would give him fifty. Mr. Rees maintained that in the East they would find a widespread opinion held that the English were a mighty race, with a disposition to lunacy. Nothing would confirm that opinion more than the passing of this Bill. So saying, he talked out the debate, in spite of Mr. Dickinson's frantic endeavour to get the last word. In face of the adverse vote of the Labour Party, the Government secured a majority of 176 on a vote mainly concerned with the New Hebrides Convention.

In face of the adverse vote of the Labour Party, the Government secured a majority of 176 on a vote mainly concerned with the New Hebrides Convention. Mr. Lyttelton maintained that the Government had introduced a worse system than that provided by the Queensland Ordinance, which prevented persons less than sixteen years old from being enlisted in the New Hebrides for work elsewhere. The Convention compared very unfavourably with the Chinese Ordinance in the Transvaal. Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. F. E. Smith continued the comparison between the "slavery" of the Chinese and the "indentured labour" in the New Hebrides. Mr. Balfour did not admire the policy of the Government, but he did admire the flexibility of their terminology. The defence was undertaken by Mr. Churchill, Sir Edward Grey, and the Premier, who pointed out that the Convention provided the minimum, not the maximum, of safeguards, the skeleton to be filled out by commissioners appointed to see that minimum, not the maximum, of safeguards, the skeleton to be filled out by commissioners appointed to see that good treatment is meted out to the immigrants. The privilege granted to Mr. J. B. Robinson of recruiting native labour in Portuguese territory was also the subject of acrimonious discussion.

In the House of Lords, a motion by Lord Avebury drawing the attention of the Government to Sunday trading was carried without a division. The Earl of Crewe, however, would not pledge the Government to any immediate action.

any immediate action.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE LITTLE ADMIRAL," AT THE LYRIC.

A NOTHER sentimental romance of an artless, but pleasing enough type is the play styled "The A pleasing enough type is the play styled "The Little Admiral," which two actor - authors, Messrs. Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyal, have persuaded Mr. Lewis Waller to rely on as his newest venture. It enables the popular actor-manager of the Lyric Theatre to don the uniform of a naval Lieutenant of the late Georgian days—but for all the nautical Lyric Theatre to don the uniform of a naval Lieutenant of the late Georgian days—but for all the nautical suggestions of its title its action goes no nearer the sea than certain Portsmouth lodgings of the hero; and the tangle of its very mechanical and unconvincing plot might just as well have been twisted by a landsman as by the puppet whom the Lyric collaborators call the "little Admiral." It is this eccentric old man as by the puppet whom the Lyric collaborators call the "little Admiral." It is this eccentric old gentleman's caprice, detailed in the prologue of the play, on which the whole future of his grandson, the Lieutenant, is made to turn. Anxious to see this scape-grace reform, the dying Admiral leaves a will bequeathing a fortune to the young officer in three years' time should he by then have changed his life and reached the grade of Commander. The secret of the will, for no earthly reason save that the playwrights will have it so, is revealed to but one person, Anne Churchill, a pretty but impecunious girl whom the Admiral has met by chance in a French inn. So comes Miss Churchill to be the good angel of the hero, living next door to him—with a chaperon—at Hampstead, entering his rooms late at night to assist him in his studies, occasioning his shocked trustee just a moment's doubt as to her respectability, and finally hesitating shamefacedly as to whether her motives have been sufficiently pure to justify her in accepting his hand. It is all a very graceful little fable, if it did not depend on that absurd old man's behaviour in France, and it affords Mr. Waller and Miss Evelyn Millard opportunities for looking picturesque.

"MR. SHERIDAN," AT THE GARRICK.

"MR. SHERIDAN," AT THE GARRICK.

"MR. SHERIDAN." AT THE GARRICK.

There ought to be an extension of the law of copyright prohibiting dramatists from using the names of the great men of the past as labels for their wares. It is easy enough to understand the temptation of such a device: besides securing for your work a fine advertisement, it saves you trouble in the matter of character-drawing. Take Nelson or Bonaparte or Dr. Johnson, or, for the matter of that, Sheridan, for your hero, and your audience can fill in the outlines from its reading of history or literature. Miss Gladys Unger, of course, never reasoned like this when she wrote her play of "Mr. Sheridan," but she certainly does not satisfy legitimate expectations in her portrait of the author of "The Rivals." It is vain to look in her piece for the gallant lover who eloped with the beautiful Miss Linley, for the eloquent orator who outfaced Burke in Parliament, for the fashionable wit whom the Prince of Wales caressed and Byron was proud to know, for the Parliament, for the fashionable wit whom the Prince of Wales caressed and Byron was proud to know, for the toper who could share even Fox's potations, or even for the tragic figure that in old age dozed off to sleep in company, and sometimes woke up to emit some flash of the former brilliancy. Miss Unger does lay some emphasis on her hero's financial embarrassments, but she gives us no sign of that wonderful persuasiveness of Sheridan's which could extract loans and advances from the most stony-hearted of bankers. All we are shown is a burly, middle - aged sentimentalist, furnished, quite unwarrantably, with a marked Irish brogue, who frees his son from a compromising situbrogue, who frees his son from a compromising situation and makes a runaway match with that son's fascinating fiancée, Esther Ogle, the daughter of the Dean of Winchester. The courtship is certainly carried through with something of the brio of Sheridan. The moonlight departure of the ill-assorted lovers makes a dainty final tableau; the dialogue of the play, while lacking in wit, has a certain formal prettiness; and the trivial little comedy is capitally interpreted in its two leading parts by Mr. Arthur Bourchier, as the good-humoured and impulsive Sheridan of Miss Unger's fancy, and by Miss Alexandra Carlisle, whose-laugh as Esther is a pure delight. But, amiable as is the Garrick playwright's sugary little tale, it is really unworthy of association with the name of Sheridan.

"HER SON," AT THE PLAYHOUSE. brogue, who frees his son from a compromising situ-

"HER SON," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.

The sentiment which is the basis of Mr. H. A. Vachell's first experiment at play-writing—it is maternal sentiment, and a sentiment arising, not from blood-relationship, but from prolonged devotion to an adopted child—has, to suit stage purposes, been considerably over-theatricalised; but, at any rate, the novelist's dramatisation for the Playhouse of his serial story, "Her Son," is refreshingly original in idea, ingenious in development, and agreeably brightened by scenes of light comedy and laughable farce. Not only, too, does Mr. Vachell's play deal with an elemental emotion too rarely exploited on our stage and treat of it in an unusual form it. on our stage, and treat of it in an unusual form, it presents it through the medium of a story that is conpresents it through the medium of a story that is consistently interesting and leads up to a clash of feelings and a conflict of claims at once intensely moving and altogether dramatic. The dramatist's main theme, to cut description short, is the case of a charming and perhaps too conscientious girl's stumbling across her fiancé's past, and taking over the charge of a woman whom he has loved unwisely, and ultimately marries, and of this real mother's ultimate acquiescence in her rival's possession of the little boy's person and affections. Playgoers who have watched Miss Winifred Emery's career, and know with what consummate technique she can express pathos and lighter moods alike, will easily gather how delightfully she alternates laughter and tears in her portrait of the conscientious but far from lachrymose heroine. A better foil to Miss Emery's exquisite representation of vicarious maternity could not be conceived than Miss Wynne Matthison's realistic portrait of her rival—a music hall Matthison's realistic portrait of her rival—a music-hall actress of Bohemian manners and unhappy experience; while Mr. Cyril Maude's plaintive, appealing tones have rarely been heard to more advantage than in the rôle of the two women's distracted lover.

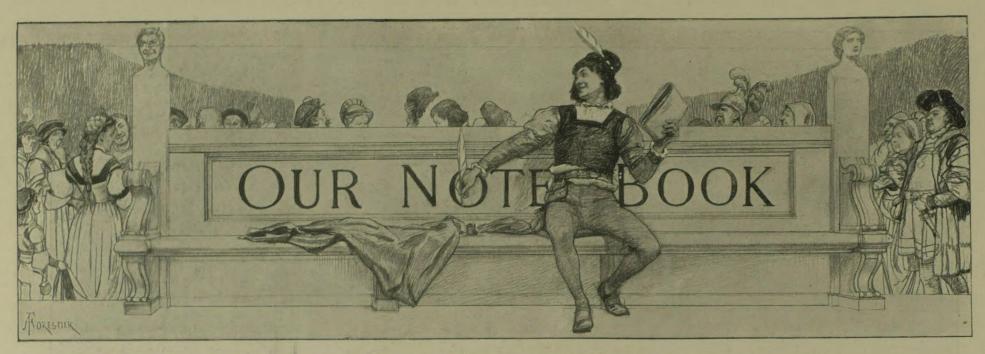
THE CITY OF LIGHT IN DARKNESS: PARIS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN PARIS.



GAIETY IN THE SHADES: A CANDLE-LIT PARIS CAFÉ DURING THE ELECTRIC STRIKE.

At the end of last week the workmen at the Paris electric power-stations struck, and left the city without light and without motive power. The fashionable cafés had to be lit with candles, and the scenes were extremely weird, recalling stories of the siege, when for a time even the Opera House had to depend on canales, beneath the light of which rather lugularious perfermances were given.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHEN the world next tries persecution seriously it will probably be under some new name or with some new excuse. There are many strictly modern things which could be used very easily as instruments for suppressing opinion. For instancedoctors. In these days we should not like to be so fanatical as to say that a man was wrong; but we should probably think nothing of saying that a man was mad, and treating him accordingly. If ever the Archbishop of Canterbury wishes to suppress General Booth, he will be very foolish if he uses the cumbersome and antiquated language of intelligible philosophy or of historic Christianity. If he is wise he will take care to use, not the long words of Theology, but the long words of Science. He should not call him a Nestorian or a Socinian; he should avoid all words ending in "ian"; he should pick carefully, if possible, words ending in "iac." If he only called him a Nestoriac or a Sociniac, there would be something in the words that would make our scientific blood run cold. But it would be safer for him to say that General Booth was an advanced case of Soteritis (or diseased desire to save people), or that he was a pure case of Tympanomania (which means a morbid craving to walk behind a big drum). Considering what a vast amount of solemn nonsense is talked in our time about the advance of psychology and mental experiment, and considering with what a ravenous simplicity it is all absorbed by the reading public, there seems no reason at all why this immense engine of pathological argument and medical coercion should not be put at the service of all the tyrants in the future. Instead of sending a man to prison for blasphemy, they will send him to the hospital for brain fever. If they want to put down Socialism, they will call it Irresponsible Promiscuity; if they want to put down Individualism, they will call it the malady of the Exaggerated Ego. This may be the new rule of Humanitarianism; and no tyranny like it has ever darkened the sky for men.

I am not speaking merely fancifully; there have been real cases of the thing. Most readers will remember that some years ago a young woman was actually shut up in a lunatic asylum by her parents and two doctors because she believed in the theory of Free Love. This certainly proved (I think) that she was not a very deep moral philosopher; it may have proved that she was a fool; anyhow she was a fool. But it certainly did not prove that she was mad; and she was not mad. The story is only important, however, as illustrating how this purely medical weapon can be used. These parents were simply using what was meant as a measure of hygienic safety as a tool of religious persecution. And if instead of doing this they had taken the principle of persecution and acted on it frankly, they would have behaved both in a more honourable and a more humane way. If her father and mother had taken a very big stick and beaten the young woman until she abandoned her opinions, they would have been much better logicians, much better philosophers, and much better parents than they were.

But, as I say, persecution must now have a modern pretext; and as long as it has that people seem to care little about it. Sometimes I am inclined to fancy that moderns would not mind the fires of Smithfield if they were constructed like asbestos stoves, and that they would not notice the Rack if it was worked by electricity. But there are other expedients open to the

modern oppressor besides this expedient of the lunatic asylum for heretics. There is one method in particular which I see is increasing alarmingly in our Law Courts. I mean the habit of interpreting the Law of Libel, or the idea of damages for misrepresentation, in such a way that it covers everything which can in any way affect a man's fortunes.

Only the other day damages were given in a Court of Law, to Sir Thomas Lipton, I believe, because two newspapers had reported the fact that one of his houses had the reputation of being haunted. There is no question of slander here; nobody ever said that the house was haunted by people who had been murdered by Sir Thomas Lipton. Nobody ever said that the house was haunted because Sir Thomas Lipton had sold himself to the devil. The only point that could possibly have been involved was the fact that such a report would damage his property. That principle seems to be at the back of all such decisions. And that principle is iniquitous nonsense. It is tolerable that I should be prevented from saying something that may finally blast a man's honour; but it is intolerable that I should be forbidden to say anything that might slightly damage his house property. If that principle were fairly applied (as, of course, it is not; it is applied only in favour of the very rich). if, I say, that principle were applied fairly, it would simply mean that nobody can say anything about anything. Every word spoken has some effect somewhere. If we stir a finger we alter the whole balance of the unthinkable universe; if we whisper we shake the cosmic system to the remotest star. Are my words really to be stopped by anybody, or anything, to whom they are disadvantageous? Suppose I say, "It is a fine day." Am I to be suddenly seized and given in charge by an indignant umbrella - maker, because my spreading the report of fine weather may possibly spoil his sales? Suppose I say, "Fleet Street is a fine thoroughfare." Can all the tradesmen in Holborn go to law with me for depreciating the other road towards the Bank? Neither of these instances is one atom more absurd than the case of Sir Thomas Lipton's house; but the thing has long ceased to be a matter of equity. It is simply a new way of persecuting opinion.

I have just been glancing over another of the innumerable modern books about the future of Society. As a rule, they do not constitute an exhilarating form of literature. To foresee what may happen is an unsubhappen is a tragedy. This is well known to the wise Highlanders in their view of second sight; they are, perhaps, the only people who have normally the power of prophecy; and they regard it as a pure calamity, like small-pox. Pugilists are a class mostly untouched by Celtic mysticism; but even in the language of fighting there are phrases that express the fatality of being unwillingly forced into the future: you cannot say anything of a man more disastrous than that you have knocked him into the middle of next week. And about the future in fiction there is something altogether unnatural and unreal. In so far as ordinary fiction is false, it is a false fact—a lie; in so far as you accept it at all, you accept it as something that happened; in so far as you reject it, you reject it as something that did not happen. But the fiction of the future is false in a far wilder sense: it is false at two removes. If a man says to you, "I saw a seven-headed cow coming down the lane," you believe him, or possibly you do not. But if a man says, "I feel a strong inward persuasion that I shall some day see a cow with seven heads coming down some brighter and better lane," the question is not real enough either for belief or unbelief; it is not possible even to pretend to believe him, as you pretend to believe a novel.

This is proved by the mere fact that the novelist who writes a novel about the future always abandons all attempt to tell it strictly in the future; he always adopts the convention of telling his story of the future as if it were a story of the past. The book before me, which is called "What Might Have Been," is supposed to be cast in the period between some few years hence and the year 1919. But a specimen paragraph of the conversation runs, of course, like this—

A low tap on the door came as a relief. He found the woman standing there.

"Is there anything different?" she asked, hanging on to the door. "I kept thinking I heard noises."

"No, there is no change," he replied. "Will you come in?" She shrank back at the suggestion.

In order to make the future human at all the writer has to pretend that it is the past. This is an admirable and well-merited compliment to the past. If the future were really a legitimate field for fiction, it ought to be possible to write the paragraph like this—

A low tap on the door will come as a relief. He will find the woman standing there.

"Is there anything different?" she will ask, hanging on to the door. "I kept thinking I heard noises."

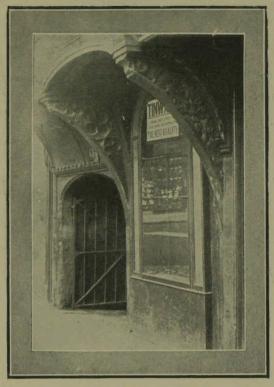
"No, there is no change," he will reply. "Will you come in?"

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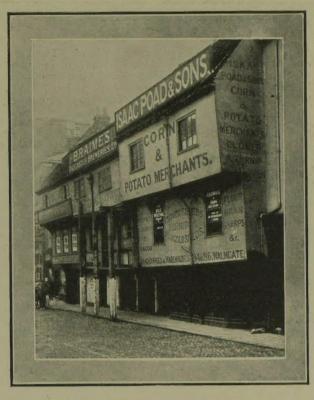
It seems to me that there would be somehow a loss of vividness in this, and I think that all prophecies in fictitious form have something of this inner weakness and unreality; except, indeed, those of Mr. H. G. Wells, who gets over the difficulty by a certain bottomless metaphysical mysticism soaking through the story, and making the reader for the time being almost a sceptic about the realities of space and time. Mr. Wells manages to do these things simply and solely because he is a poet and something even of a wizard. All his science would have been wholly futile and heavy but for that one touch of the fire that cannot be named among men. With this he contrives to make even science valuable. With this he contrives to make even the future inspiring.

"What Might Have Been" is an amusing and highly intelligent book, but it does not summon to its aid any of this mystery or charm. Consequently the effect is curiously crude and inhuman, and the reader is continually remembering that the whole thing is in the air and not even alleged to be actual. Such a story is not even an ingenious forgery; it has more of the character of a wild bet. Indeed, the book has, from this point of view, a singularly inappropriate name. Every sound novel of the past might correctly be called "What Might Have Been." "Vanity Fair" might truly be called "What Might Have Been," "David Copperfield" might truly be called "What Might Have Been." The story of Ulysses might have been and the story of Don Quixote might have been. But this is only what may be, and it falls dull upon the ears of living men.

A TOPICAL SURVEY OF INTERESTING NEWS.



DETAIL OF THE ORIGINAL PORCH.



THE OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE.



A BRACKET CARVED WITH A GRIFFON.

THE CRADLE OF THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS TO BE DEMOLISHED: A HISTORIC YORK BUILDING.

The first English Parliament was assembled at York in 1160 by Henry II. The old house in the centre picture (the building shored up on piles) was the scene of the meeting. There Malcolm of Scotland did homage for his territories to the English Crown. The house, unfortunately, will soon be demolished.



Photo. Topical,

THE AMIR ENJOYS MOTOR-BOATING AT POONA. At Rosherville, Poona, the Amir enjoyed a cruise on Mr. F. B. Stewart's motor-boat. With the Amir and Mr. Stewart are Miss Broomfield, Sir Henry MacMahon, and Mr. Pat Stewart, who was in charge of the motor.



HALF-BICYCLE, HALF-SLEIGH. This curious machine appeared in Berlin during

the snow-storm. The front wheel of the bicycle was replaced by a runner. The back wheel remained to drive the machine.



A PERAMBULATOR-SLEIGH AT ST. MORITZ.

The past winter will be memorable in Europe for the novel vehicles brought into use by the snow-storm. On this page we illustrate the sleigh-bicycle, which had for rival the bassinette on runners.

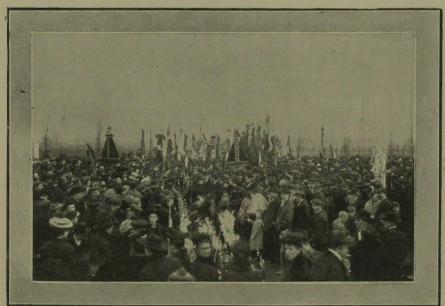


Photo. Illustrations Bureau

TEN THOUSAND MINERS COMMEMORATING THE VICTIMS OF THE COURRIÈRES DISASTER.

Ten thousand miners in working dress and carrying their picks went to the cemetery of Billy-Montigny Lens, to visit the graves of their comrades who were killed in the Courrières disaster a year ago.



THE KAISER'S NEW DAUGHTER-IN-LAW: A ROYAL CONSTITUTIONAL "EN FAMILLE" IN THE THIERGARTEN.

With his Imperial Majesty are the Empress, Prince August Wilhelm and Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, to whom Prince August Wilhelm is engaged. Princess Alexandra is a niece of the Empress.

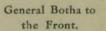
The Dowager Empress's Visit.

More than forty years have passed since Princess Dagmar of Denmark scratched with a diamond on a window - pane the words, "My

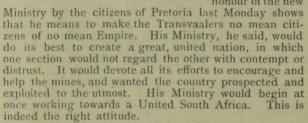
beloved Fredens-borg, farewell." The life she has lived since then has had many sorrowful moments, for dark is the cloud that hangs over the throne of Russia. All the deeper, then, the sympathy with which England welcomes as a guest one who has always proved herself amid

every circumstance a true-hearted and noble woman. Her visit here has been a visit to a sister—the best of sisters, just as she is the best of Queens. In that sister's company the Empress Marie must realise how much more security is provided by the love of a devoted people than by pomp and circumstance. She has walked almost without escort across a notorious slum to the great London Hospital, and she passed with the crowd through the National Gallery and Hertford House.

Wherever the Empress Marie may choose to go she may be sure that she has the passport of a heartfeltwelcome.



The presence of General Botha at the Colonial Conference seems now assured, and its proceedings will therefore have an addi-tional interest. The speech made by that remark-able soldier and statesman at the banquet given in honour of the new



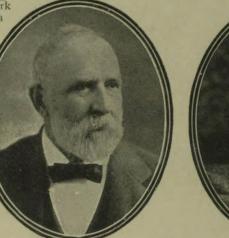
SERGEANT-MAJOR MANLY,

Who has made the World's Shooting Record.

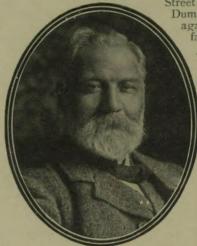
The millennium is always a The Happy Land. millennium until you get there. Paris is nearer the Socialist ideal than any other city in Europe. It has a Socialist Municipal Council, which works hand in hand with a Socialist Minister of Labour in a strongly sympathetic Government. It has also more seething discontent among workpeople, tradesmen, and employers than at any time in its history, except a revolution. Another such incident as the recent electric-workers' strike might very well

bring things to a head-rather a sore head. The Paris electricians seem to have struck not because of an actual, but because of a possible grievance under a contract that had not been completed. To avert this possible grievance, they dislocated the whole trade of the capital, causing

THE WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF.



MR. FREDERICK WEYERHAUSER. The Vanished Lumber King.



oto, Elliott and Fry THE LATE SIR DANIEL DIXON, M.P. for North Belfast.

(See Personal Page.)



Photo. Grantham Bain THE NEW YORK TELEGRAPH GIRL.

The Post-Office authorities of Hoboken, New York, despairing of the telegraph boy, who was said to be utterly dilatory, have employed girls, to the great improvement of the service.

the loss of about £1,500,000. A millennium, or even a semi-millennium, where such things are possible, is a consummation that we do not wish in London.

The New Duma.

"Vive le Duma!" said the Premier in a speech which at the time made Fleet Street shiver. The Duma is alive

again, and, so far as one can judge, a great deal more practical and business - like than the old one.

Whether it will accomplish any solid reform is another matter. Reforms are not ready to solidify on the top of a volcano. The situation is only too like that which ushered in the French Revolution. Let us hope that this lull of Constitutional Democracy will last as long as possible.

Two records have been

Two Sporting Records. made in the world of sport. Reece, the professional billiard player, of Oldham, made last week the highest break—namely, 1269—under the new rules of the Billiard Association and on a standard table. This is 467 better than on a standard table. This is 467 better than Stevenson's previous record, scored on Feb. 16, Reece's break included no less than 521 close

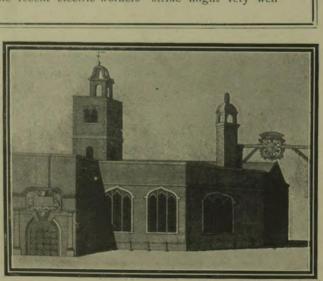
cannons, largely by what is known as the "anchor' stroke, invented by Lovejoy. The break was made in a match of 16,000 up level with Inman. The other record was scored in an intercolonial shooting competition at British Guiana on Feb. 14, by Sergeant - Major Manly, late R.M.L.I., and now of the British Guiana Police. This record was a score of 49 out of a possible 50 at 500 yards rapid fire at a 5-inch invisible bull bull



Who made the Record Break in Billiards.

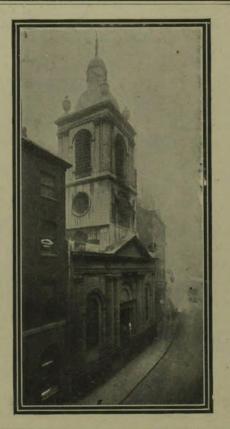
under Bisley conditions. This means that ten shots have to be fired in 70 seconds, so that the remarkable This means that ten shots nature of the record is patent.

The Hague Conference. Smile was Heine, must surely have laughed outright at the reception given by our foreign friends to the plea for the limitation of armaments made by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The blessing given to this peacemaker has been singularly like a curse. One might have thought that our genial Premier was a dark, designing Macchiavelli, instead of the plainspoken Scot that we know so well instead of the plain-spoken Scot that we know so well. It is true that he is not a professional diplomat, otherwise he might not have rushed into this most delicate question; but as the Hague Conference must always be a patent farce until armaments are limited, we may be pardoned for repeating the words of the old refrain, "He has our sympathies." At present, however, the world is inclined to agree with Lord Charles Beresford that "battle-ships are cheaper than battles."



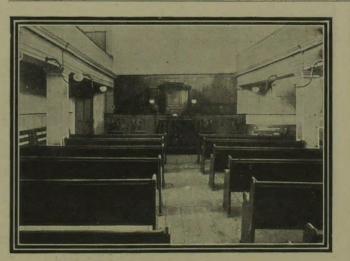
THE FORMER CHURCH OF ST. PETER-LE-POER, ON THE SITE OF THE VANISHING BUILDING.

This view is reproduced from a print in the possession of the church. old building was taken down in 1785. The clock was over Old Broad Street.



A VANISHING CITY CHURCH: ST. PETER-LE-POER.

The church was founded in 15:0. The existing structure, soon to be demolished, dates from 17

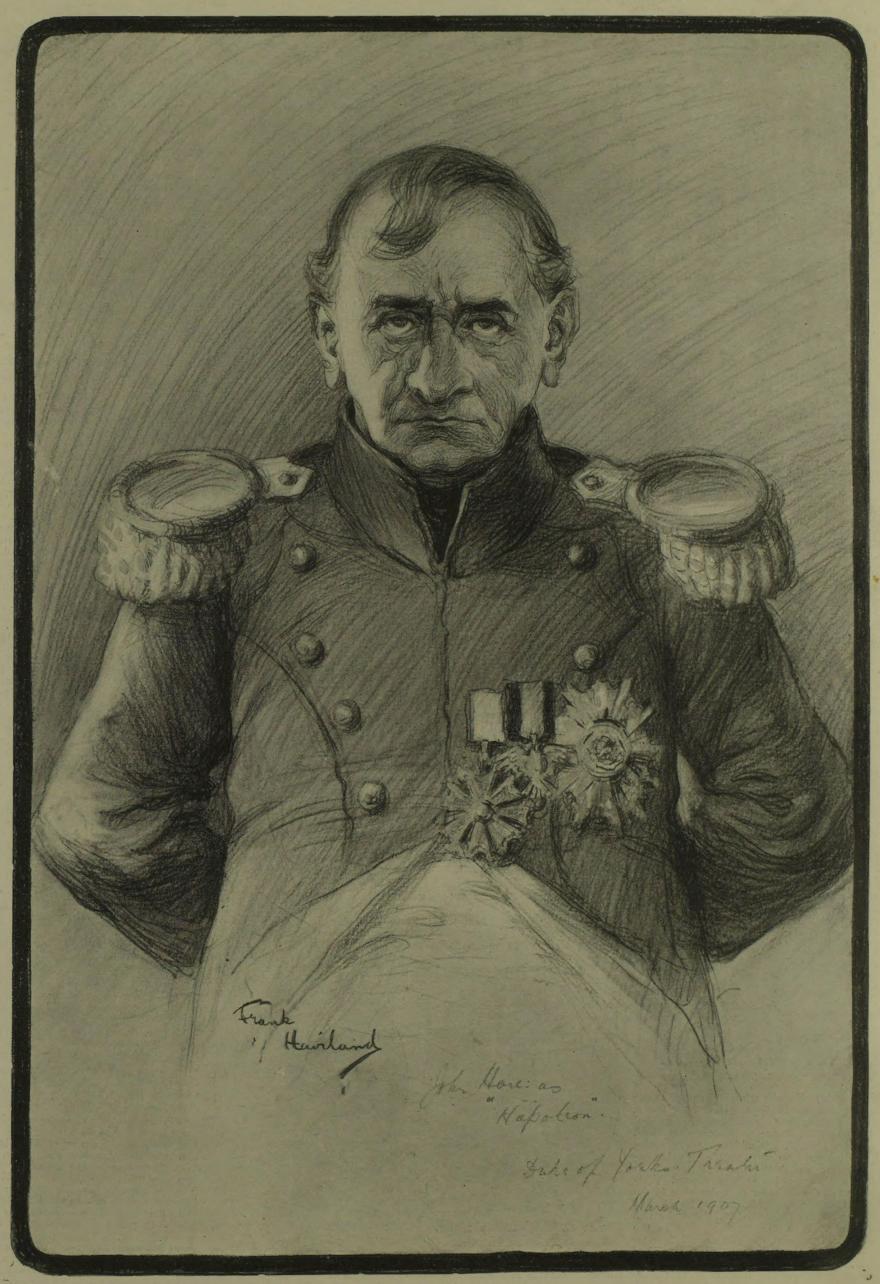


HEADQUARTERS OF THE OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH IN BRITAIN:

THE MORAVIAN CHAPEL, FETTER LANE. This year the Moravian Church celebrates its 450th anniversary. It was founded by descendants of the followers of John Huss

THE LATEST STAGE NAPOLEON: MR. JOHN HARE.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND AT A SPECIAL SITTING GRANTED TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



MR. JOHN HARE AS NAPOLEON IN "THE GREAT CONSPIRACY."

Mr. John Hare is now among the great impersonators of Napoleon Bonaparte. He gives his interesting study in "The Great Conspiracy" at the Duke of York's Theatre,

The play has been adapted from the French of Pierre Berten by Madeline Lucette Ryley.



MR. JUSTICE PICKFORD, New Judge of the High Court.

able manage-ment he inaugurated in 1885, at a time when sheer bankruptcy threatened to throw the Welshmen out of work. His

misfortune was that he was a Scot, and his chief crime that he ap-Welsh business. A long Scottish ancestry (he was descended from the famous Regent Morton) made him uncommonly proud, and for the sake of a principle he was willing to sacriof a principle he was willing to sacrifice princely revenues. It is remarkable, when one remembers the violence of the crusade made against him, to find how spontaneous and general has been the regret expressed at his death. This only proves that, on the whole, he was a kind and generous employer, and it is unfortunate that racial feeling should ever have been allowed to obscure the issues of a fight that need never have been fought, and to vilify a name that is entitled to our respect.

The new editor of the Methodist Times, the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, has done much admirable work in social reform, founding and directing the Bermondsey Settlement, and trying to make the life of children and cripples in our poorer London a little happier than it used to be. Last year he succeeded Dr. Horton as President of the National Free Church Council, a fitting recognition of his thirty years'



THE REV. J. SCOTT LIDGETT,

soldier under Napoleon and became Prime Minister to Louis Philippe. His father was a great financier whose careful economies handed on to Jean Paul Pierre an income that stood him in good stead. Wealth gave the young politician an easy career. He was Under-Secretary for War at the age of thirty-six. In 1890, M. Casimir - Perier was elected Vice-President of the Chamber and President of the Budget Committee, positions which he filled so well that on the murder of M. Carnot he was readily elected to the supreme post in the Republic. It was but a brief triumph. Slander and the Dreyfus case soon finished his political

career, and he resigned in order to avert a war with Germany. Opinion is divided as to Casimir-Perier's real merits. Some maintain that he was a true patriot and sacrificed his personal feelings on the altar of his country's interests. Others hold that he was a helpless tool in the hands of clever schemers such as M. Hanotaux and General Mercier, and that

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

he was thrown overboard as soon as his presence was no longer needed.

Some ineffable punster has remarked that the chairmanship of the L.C.C. has very properly fallen to the Harristocracy. Mr. Henry Percy Harris, the new Chairman, was one of the founders of the London Municipal Society, and entered the County Council fifteen years ago. He has always been one of the hardest workers in the Moderate cause and has held the office. workers in the Moderate cause, and has held the office of Deputy-Chairman. Mr. Harris was at Eton and the House. The Vice-Chairman is to be Mr. Herbert Stuart Sankey, a distinguished barrister and keen



MR. H. PERCY HARRIS, Chairman of the L.C.C.

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work in the la-

bours of the Wesleyan minis-try. Mr. Lidgett

has done good work on the

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Casimir-Perier

is a name intimately bound up with the history of the French

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MR. H. S. SANKEY, Vice-Chairman of the L.C.C.

Volunteer. He, too, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Mr. Sankey is Recorder of Faversham.

The best augury for the success and durability of the new Duma was the election of M. Golovin as President by the substantial majority of 356 votes to As Chairman of the Moscow Provincial Zemstvo M. Golovin has won an excellent reputation, in spite of many underhand intrigues. Belonging to the party called Constitutional Democrats, he is no mere doctrinaire, but a very practical politician, whose honesty as well as ability is recognised by all parties. M. Golovin is just forty years old.

The late Admiral Sir Richard Tracey could look back to the Crimean War, where he won the Baltic Medal. In the operations against Japan in 1863 he



THE LATE M. CASIMIR PERIER, Ex-President of the French Republic.



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR R. TRACEY, Crimean Veteran.

served with distinction, and a mention in dispatches secured his early promotion. From 1885 to 1887 he was A.D.C. to the Queen, and from 1897 to 1900 was President of the Royal Naval College.

The law may have its delays, but that is not the fault of the Judges. Lord Justice Kennedy's appointment

was announced on a Tuesday, and on the following Thurs-day he was already sitting in the Court of Appeal. Other things than battles are won on the playing. - fields at Eton, otherwise he could hardly have had so brilliant a career in the more peaceful arena. He w

A. GOLOVIN.

President of the

New Duma. Photo. Bolak.

MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY. Promoted Lord Justice of Appeal. arena. He was Senior Classic at Cambridge, after carrying off all the scholar's prizes, and became Mr. Justice Kennedy in 1892, his forty-sixth year. Twice he essayed to enter Parliament, but here fortune

was less kind.

Sir William Pickford, the new Judge on the King's Bench Division, is in his fifty-eighth year, and practised for some time in Liverpool before coming to London. For some years he was leader of the Northern Circuit, but London claimed him. Sir William is an Oxford man, and exceedingly popular. Last summer he was Commissioner of Assize on the North-Eastern Circuit, where he now presides as Judge.

Belfast owed no little of its prosperity to the late Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., six times its Lord Mayor. He was chairman of the Harbour Trust, and head of the important firm of Thomas Dixon and Sons. The deceased Baronet died very suddenly on Sunday morning on his way to church. Only the day before he had hunted with the County Down Staghounds.

Graduating in 1833, the late Prebendary Kempe was still able and

willing to write on Church subjects seventy years later. As Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, for over forty years and Chaplain - in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria for thirty - seven years, Prebend-ary Kempe had a life full of experiences. As a High Churchman, he would not wear the black gown in the pulpit, though

he was by means narrowminded. Probably no man in the history of Church



THE LATE PREBENDARY KEMPE, One of the Oldest Clergy in London

of England has preached to so many peers. He was appointed hon, chaplain to the King in 1901.

Millionaires seem to have anything but a quiet life. The world is vastly excited by the revelations of the career of Mr. Harry Thaw; and now the Lumber King, Mr. Frederick Weyerhauser, seems to have mysteriously disappeared from Wisconsin. Mr. Weyerhauser has had an adventurous career, beginning as a labourer upon a railroad and rising to the control of a lumber territory equal to the size of TRACEY, England. He possesses property valued at a billion dollars, and is wealthier even than the great Standard Oil King, J. D. Rockefeller. Mr. Weyerhauser disproved the notion that a man in America

is too old at forty. Although born seventy-three years ago, he was hard at work making money every day until the moment of his disappearance. There are suggestions of foul play, but, of course, this may be merely the eccentricity of a millionaire who wishes for a rest, and forgets to post the announcement, "No letters forwarded."

"TALKED OUT": THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL IN THE COMMONS.

SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE BY S. BEGG.



THE FIRST PARLIAMENTARY RESULT OF THE SUFFRAGETTE MOVEMENT.

On March 8 Mr. Dickinson moved the second reading of the Woman's Suffrage Bill. The Bill was supported by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who said that the idea that woman was an Outlander by predestination was now given up. Mr. Whitehead moved the rejection. Mr. William Redmond desired that none of God's creatures should be excluded, and Mr. Osmond Williams, in a most flowery speech, quoted Tacitus on the Saxons, where the historian said of them that "in all great matters they first consult their women." Finally Mr. Rees talked out the Bill. For the rest of the Session the Bill must come up after eleven o'clock p.m., when its progress may be checked by any member rising in his place and formally objecting.

MR. BRYCE receiving in America a welcome quite equal to the expectation raised by newspaper notices when his appointment was first announced. Instead of being irritated or bored by the attentions of interviewers, Mr. Bryce recognises their part in the great polity of the United States, and receives them with a smile which, if not quite encouraging, is at least indulgently tolerating. They have not much that is new to gather,

or even—which is not always quite the same thing—to communicate. We note, however, the quotation of a saying attributed to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman: "Bryce knows everybody and everything." That is a judgment of London which Washington seems willing to

CHICAGO CONTRACTOR CON

OCIME BOUDS COUNTY LADY ALGERNON GORDON - LENNOX,

Princess Henry of Battenberg, in making a tour of Andalusia, becomes familiar with the glories of Seville,

Andalusia, becomes familiar with the glories of Seville, Cordova, Cadiz, and has for her guide a Grandee of Spain particularly well qualified for his task. While travelling in state, Princess Henry has a freedom that is denied to her many near relatives who have not, like herself, escaped a crown. Princess Henry takes her sketch-book with her on her travels; and though an English poet has ungallantly told us that the ladies of Paris are supreme over those of other Paris are supreme over those of other cities, including Cadiz (the rhyme is with *ladies*), the mother of the Queen of Spain cannot fail to find among her son-in-law's subjects enough of beauty to give impulse to her brush and pencil.

> The Dowager Empress of Russia has been more fortunate in her control of English during her visit to this country than she was in regard to Russian when first she became the bride of the late Tsar. A Dane, she mastered Court Russian pretty readily, but was ever on the look-out for popular phrases. One of these she acquired through constantly hearing it in the phrases. One of these she acquired through constantly hearing it in the streets in the vicinity of the Winter Palace. She tried it on the Court Chamberlain, then on the Foreign Minister. Both bore it without a sign. When, however, the President of the Holy Synod was greeted with the same remark, it lifted him off his feet. The Tsar, who had been watching, hurried up for an explanation. Having heard it, he roared with laughter. It was a dreadful phrase which the innocent beauty had picked up—the curse of a cabman in a land where execration is

Caught in a violent storm on the

two determined to hold a service, but both had forgotten the prayers they once had been used to say, and neither could remember a hymn. "Well, we must do something," said one. "Let us make a collection," answered the other. And, in all reverence, they did.

The recent judicial changes, affecting the offices of the Master of the Rolls, the Lords of Appeal, and the ordinary Judges, must have puzzled more than a few lay minds.

Who is starting a jam-factory on her estate at Broughton Castle, Banbury. various courts and their duties are always a riddle to any but the expert—never more so, perhaps, than when it has to be determined why the Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce cases should be merged into one division. The only explanation satisfactory to

> PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH WARRING WAR STORY OF THE SECOND OF THE SECON

OUR ROYAL VISITOR: H.I.M. THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND HER SISTER, HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

the gallant is that adventured by the late Mr. Kember, K.C. "It is out of compliment," he said, "to Venus, "who rose from the sea."

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

Are the words "My father" to be banned in the public life of England? banned in the public life of England? The precedents in favour of its retention are ancient, sacred, and overwhelming. True, there was a day when even in private life the word "Sir" was in custom from son to sire; and the day of "Papa" succeeded. It is a test of the inadequacy of that last word that nobody (except the Pope) could use it in official life; "my Right Honourable Papa" would be a phrase for jesting. But in these latter days intimacy between fathers and sons has succeeded the old shyness; and latter days intimacy between fathers and sons has succeeded the old shyness; and the revival of the word "father" has made it possible to introduce into the arena the phrasing of the hearth. The pointed allusions of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to his father as "My right honourable friend" have been set down to Parliamentary etiquette, but in a letter he has written this week he speaks, not of his father, but of "Mr. Chamberlain" as lunching with him on the occasion of as lunching with him on the occasion of as lunching with him on the occasion of his recent passage through town. The curious in the paradoxes of life will note that the statesman who is, by his own consent, "Joe" to the multitude is "Mr. Chamberlain" to his offspring. On the whole, the old simplicity is preferable, and the King has set the example of speaking of "my father" and "my son" with far more feeling than is carried by the more formal phrases, Prince Consort and Prince of Wales.

and Prince of Wales.

ratify, and it adds: "He has been the most learned sustain the survivors of the Stella with her singing, and the brave women on the Berlin put heart into the men when they were prepared to lie down and die? Treasury Bench"; and Mr. Bryce may begin to be in danger of bearing a character of myth rather than of history; but all, at least, are agreed that he will end his Washington career with a laurel.

AT THE IRISH LACE BALL IN DUBLIN CASTLE: MISS ROYSE AND MISS CECILE ROYSE.

The same thought came to two friends, of whom Sir M. E. Grant-Duff wrote: Their ship threatened instantly to sink, and all the passengers were in terror. The

What would our grandmothers have said had it been predicted in their hearing that the ladies of 1907 would think no more of a trip by balloon across the Channel than of a scamper across country on a perfectly schooled hunter? What, on a perfectly schooled hunter? What, of all women, would Lady Holland have said? Most men would prefer that those they love should not risk their lives in this new excitement, but they must admire the courage of the fair aeronaut. Contrast her with the great dame mentioned. She would not even drive down the boulevards of Paris unless the drag were fixed to the wheels of her carriage. And nothing on earth would have induced her voluntarily to travel by train, had not Brunel accompanied her train, had not Brunel accompanied her on her first journey and held her hand the whole time. Yet she would have welcomed the sight of a ghost-because it would assure her, she used to say, of a future existence.

Sir John Tenniel, who has just entered Sir John Tenniel, who has just entered his eighty-eighth year, is one of the few men who, if they spoke their inmost minds, would declare themselves to have been disappointed by Queen Victoria. When he went to receive his knighthood, it was fully expected that her Majesty, familiar with the achievements of the king of cartoonists, would engage him in private conversation. The friends who accompanied him talked it over before they arrived: and though he de-

who accompanied him talked it over before they arrived; and though he deprecated the idea, they persuaded him that something of the sort would happen. "What did she say to you?" they asked, when he came forth "Sir John." He shook his head. "She didn't say a word," he answered.

THE QUEEN GREETS HER SISTER AFTER LONG ABSENCE FROM ENGLAND.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AT VICTORIA STATION: THE QUEEN'S WELCOME.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to ensure the safety of the Empress Marie Feodorowna, and the time announced for her arrival was anticipated by half an hour. Consequently very few people were present in the station, and the Press generally found themselves too late. Fortunately, however, our Artist had taken care to guard against any possible change of arrangements, and he was at Victoria in time to see her Imperial Majesty greeted by her sister, the Queen.



monly practised, but one which is fraught with disastrous results to the nutrition of infants, and therefore one which saps at the very root of healthy life in its growing stage. For many years, both by aid of tongue and of pen, I have endeavoured to make the public aware of the circumstance that certain brands of condensed milk from which the cream or fat has been removed are

cream or fat has been removed are openly sold, and bought by the poorer classes especially, under the notion that they are purchasing a milk of full strength. I do not suppose that the vendors break any law in selling milk of this separated or "skimmed" character so long as they state on the labels of the tins that it is "skimmed" fluid. But the word "skimmed" or "separated" can be printed in letters of almost can be printed in letters of almost microscopic dimensions, and so escape the notice of purchasers, while many who buy such milk are unaware that, deprived of its fat, it is utterly useless for the nourishment

Fat appears to possess a singular influence on the nutrition of the young, and whether or not we rightly understand the physiological part played by this food in the growing body, experience shows that deprivation of the fatty constituents

of the food is a direct cause of serious infantile trouble in the matter of adequate and healthy growth. Brands of condensed milk which are of full strength, with all the milk-fat retained in the

ation of the child's physique is being laid—is therefore to be noted in the shape of the food-fraud I have described. Those interested in the welfare of the poor especially



STRANGE STORAGE GRANARIES IN THE COLORADO DESERT. The granaries are made of twigs of the mesquit, and are constructed by the Indians of the Colerado desert.

should endeavour to start a crusade against the use of separated milk, and had I my will, I should prevent its being sold in tinned shape. It is in the latter form in which it appeals to people under a practically false guise.

The epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever, or meningitis, which is at present making its presence felt in various localities in Great Britain, has given rise to a good deal of speculation concerning the origin and nature of the ailment. It is not a new disease by any means. Its record can be traced fairly far back in the history of medicine, but nearer our own day, in the forties of last century, the disease assumed an undesirable prominence, especially in Ireland. America has also had its visitations, with a high mortality among the negroes. In Ireland it has attacked public institutions, among them workhouses and police barracks. England and Scotland have hitherto largely escaped the ailment, but on the Continent it has been especially studied by reason of its frequent manifestations. No doubt of the germ origin of the disease exists. More than one microbe has been of the disease exists. More than one microbe has been separated, and has had assigned to it the rôle of chief actor in the dissemination and causation of the malady, but from the recently published memorandum of Dr. M. H. Gordon to the Local Government Board, I note that experts incline to the belief that a certain microbe, the diplococcus intracellularis, discovered by Weichselbaum in 1887, represents the funs et origo of the ailment.

The part played by this microbe evidently depends lection of the nerve-centres for attack. It is found in the fluid of the spinal cord, but it also occurs in the blood of patients. The poison or toxin it generates directly affects the nervous system, producing the characteristic convulsions of the ailment, the rigidity of the neck-muscles, and like symptoms, among which an extreme sensibility of the skin is a notable feature. The eruption has given rise to the term "spotted fever," from the fact that it consists of spots of dark character due to the effusion of blood below the skin. Treatment does not appear, so far, to be of successful kind, and it is said that no curative anti-toxin is capable of being cultivated from the germs, as is the case with diphtholic cultivated from the germs, as is the case with diphtheria and certain other troubles.

The chief sufferers appear to be children, though adults between the age of twenty and forty years seem to be liable to infection, and males much more than females. The point of public interest in connection with cerebrospinal fever is, of course, centred in the inquiry regarding the means to be adopted for its prevention. In the first place, the disease appears mostly to originate among the poor and in dirty, overcrowded places, where damp, and the added horrors of bad air and want

their dirty environment, the germs, favoured by weather conditions, attack numbers, and thus cases are multiplied. Typhus fever, it may be noted, is a disease which breeds and originates under precisely similar conditions to that we are considering. It is an ailment of the slums, where poverty, dirt, and overcrowding are represented, and so far shows some analogy to the

epidemic of the day. The means of prevention are clearly defined, in the shape of the advice that all provisions in respect of ventilation and cleanliness should be strictly observed, and it is precisely the lack of such conditions in the lives of the poorer trades, that lays them open to grades that lays them open to the attacks of this and other "dit ANDREW WILSON.

DETECTING FIRE - DAMP IN MINES.

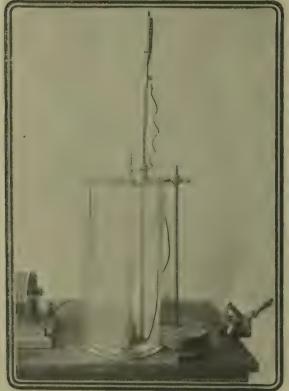
DR: GREHANT, member of the French Academy of Medicine and Professor of Physiology at the Natural History Musem in Paris, has invented an apparatus for detecting the presence of fire-damp in mines. The idea, he says, has haunted him ever since the Courrières disaster, and he has now Photo. Underwood.

Photo. Underwood.

Photo. Underwood.

Solerado desert.

Solerado



SAFETY FROM FIRE-DAMP: THE ESSENTIAL PARTS OF DR. GRÉHANT'S NEW DETECTOR.

(See Article on this Page.)

fluid, are excellent foods in so far as milk itself is concerned, and suitably diluted and carefully used are much in vogue in infant-feeding. But wanting fat, a milk has lost the characteristics of that fluid. It is not milk, in fact, and as such, should be prohibited from being sold at all in tins. The skimmed milk of the dairy is sold under no delusion, real or induced by a specious label regarding its nature, and it is useful for



SAFETY FOR MINERS: DR. GRÉHANT AND HIS NEW APPARATUS FOR DETECTING FIRE-DAMP. (See Article on this Page.)

parts of fire-damp to fifteen parts of oxygen and thirty of air produced, when the spark passed, a violent explosion. He then reduced the volume of fire-damp to 10 per cent. of the whole mixture, and when the spark passed, the mixture burnt away without explosion. Thus he can determine by simple analysis the "flash-point," as it were, of air in any mine and can tell what collected are dangerous. mine and can tell what galleries are dangerous.

HUNTING THE MOOSE-DEER IN CANADA. DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO. Cons ames

A FAIR SHOT AT THE LARGEST OF THE DEER TRIBE IN AMERICA.

The moose-deer is so called from the Algonkin "muse," Knisteneaux "mouswah," which is said to mean "wood-eater." Some naturalists hold that it is the same as the elk of Europe. It is the largest animal of its kind in America. The male sometimes stands seventeen hands, and weighs a thousand pounds. It is found in the northernmost parts of the United States and is widely distributed over Canada.



It is a white figure weighed down with the burden, not of its own vast proportions, but of the heavy fate that often oppresses the creatures of M. Rodin's chisel. His "Penseur" is rigid under the heaviness of his imaginings; his "Balzac" heaves under the load of human knowledge; and this figure at the New Gallery, called "L'Ombre,"

is oppressed by the sense of the fate which leads to the Valley of the Shadow. Its motive is somewhat obscure, because it is difficult to reconcile its solid bulk of whiteness with its title, and because M. Rodin is not ashamed to be "literary," which is the nickname for the sculptor or painter of ideas.

It is hoped that London will shortly have an opportunity of knowing in the marble M. Rodin's bust of Mrs. Charles Hunter—the fine bronze at the New Gallery is no more than a study for the marble. The sculptor's studio demands the assistant, to relieve the sculptor of the hard work of hammering and chiselling; but M. Rodin himself has, in this case, handled the marble with more than common zest; and the bust is therefore particularly full of the personal technique of its maker.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Stokes, by painting in Dalmatia, have marked out a delightful sketching-ground which will, however, never be a Montreuil. a Barbizon, or a Newlyn. Its friendly, fantastically robed peasants are inaccessible behind their Slav, which is complicated by a smattering of Hungarian and German, and they make poor models only because it is difficult to explain to them the required pose. While they are hospitable by nature, they can, perforce, offer little accommodation to they can, periorce, offer little accommodation to the wayfaring artist in their small, inn-less villages. But Mrs. Stokes has brought home delightful studies of the people, and Mr. Stokes has painted some important landscapes of a country extra-ordinarily beautiful. Its costumes and its moun-tains, its children and its meadows, are equally picturesque, and the exhibition at the Leicester Galleries has a freshness and a charm that no longer comes from the well-worn painting grounds of

Cornwall or of Fontainebleau.

Venice has long been the stronghold of sentimentality for water-colourist, novelist, and musician. Only the

Exhibitions at the Guildhall are, like it's banquets, richly served. There are now no "superfluous kings



THE FAMOUS "TUSCAN" THE INLAID STRADIVARIUS THE STRADIVARIUS KNOWN STRADIVARIUS, 1690. VIOLA, 1696. AS THE "RODE," 1722.

FAMOUS VIOLINS BEQUEATHED TO THE NATION.

These violins have been bequeathed to the British Museum by the late Mr. Charles James Oldham, the ophthalmic surgeon of Brighton. They are all the work of Stradivarius. The Tuscan will go to the British Museum only if Messrs. Hill cannot find a purchaser for it at 3000 guineas.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY BY PERMISSION OF MESSRS, W. E. HILL AND COMPANY, NEW BOND STREET

when exhibitions are on the way. They are constant and generous lenders. Queen Alexandra, the Tsar, They are constant and the King of Denmark are all lending works of art to the Danish Exhibition, which promises to be a worthy successor to the Spanish, Dutch, and can bear being analysed in cold blood. then, it is not a contribution to the psychology of the

faithless wife or the man who figures as co-respondent in the divorce-court. It does not offer any new thought on the rigour of the matrimonial bond, or any protest against Society's conventional judgments in matters of morals. It cannot boast, with all the strong sincerity of its last act, any special claim to originality, save that it refuses resolutely—and here it marks a great advance on Mr. Sutro's earlier play "The Walls of Jericho" to make any concessions to the false romanticism of the happy ending. It suffers from excess of rhetoric over wit and concise dialogue, and a mistaken desire of making the part of the deceived husband—largely, no doubt, in the interests of its representative, Mr. George Alexander—symmethetic and appropriate the part of the send appropriate the pathetic and commanding. But these weaknesses allowed, there is no denying that the only too allowed, there is no denying that the only too conceivable theme of a man's neglecting his wife to make a fortune, only to discover that she has found consolation elsewhere, is carried through by Mr. Sutro with masterly stage-craft and unflinching realism. So baffled, indeed, was the first-night audience by the heroine's assumption of innocence and denial of her guilt in the third act that the climax of the play came like a thunderclap. Admirable on that occasion was the discretion of Admirable on that occasion was the discretion of Miss Eva Moore in the deceitful wife's rôle all through the piece: her heroine seemed virtue incarnate. Excellent, too, in a rhetorical and sentimental way was Mr. Alexander's acting from start to finish; if he did not suggest the shrewd financier, the fault lay with his dramatist.

THE "PRODIGAL SON," AT THE ADELPHI.

Melodrama, and the lovers of melodrama, will, it is to be supposed, be always with us; and there seems no doubt that Mr. Hall Caine, in the particular variety of domestic-heroic melodrama which he has elaborated and patented out of his favourite topic of the rivalry of two brothers, has hit upon just

the sort of entertainment that satisfies Drury Lane and Adelphi audiences. "The Prodigal Son," for instance, preposterous as are some of its demands on public credulity, is, nevertheless, straightforward, strenuous drama of the more sentimental kind, and there is real atmosphere in its quiet pictures of domestic life in the



A REMINISCENCE OF GOETHE: THE CLOSING OF THE OLD COURT THEATRE AT WEIMAR-THE EPILOGUE.

The old Court Theatre at Weimar, which stands on the site of the Musentempel, where Goethe produced so many pieces, has closed its doors for ever. Goethe's actual house was burnt down in 1825, but some fragments of it are represented in the foreground of the picture. At the last performance "Iphigenia" was played, and then an epilogue was spoken. In the centre of the group are Goethe and Schiller, impersonated by members of the company.

oil-painter has the strength to ignore the Bridge of Sighs, and refuse to imagine the languishment of dark eyes upon the Rialto. Turner's Venice was magnificently, not commonly, sentimental. And M. Le Sidaner's beautiful

The Madrid of Velasquez's time Belgian collections, was also careful that its citizens should see good paintings, but it showed them at the street corners, with no policeman's admonitory "Move on!" M.

Manxland of a generation ago. For the play's Adelphi revival some of the more extravagant details of the Riviera riot have had to be cut out—to the general advantage and certain changes have had to be made in the cast.

HUNTING THE STOAT: EVENTS OF A GOOD DAY'S SPORT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



- 1. PICKING UP A LINE.
- 4. A CHECK: THE FIELD GETS A MUCH-NEEDED REST.
- 7. REMOVING THE PADS AND BRUSH.
- 10. WELL OVER.

- 2. THE YOUNG ENTRY.
- 5. IN FULL CRY.
- 8. RETURNING HOME AFTER A HARD DAY.
- II. A BUSY MOMENT.
- 3. A MARK TO GROUND.
- 6. ANOTHER CHECK.
- 9: BREAKING UP THE LINE.
- 12. KILLED AFTER NINETY MINUTES' RUN.



AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

THE Higher Criticism can leave no dead author alone. Sometimes she (the Higher Criticism) denies that the author wrote the works which make him immortal. Sometimes she credits him with the works hitherto assigned to somebody else, and she never proves

Charlotte Brontë is the latest sufferer. A critic in the Fortnightly Review attributes to Charlotte the romance of "Wuthering Heights," though all mankind, including Charlotte herself, have hitherto recognised Emily Brontë as the author. The arguments in favour of the new attribution appear to me to resemble those of Bacon's friends, who claim for him the glories of the Shaksperian plays, and, sometimes, of most of the Elizabethan literature. We are asked to recognise in the Heathcliffe of "Wuthering Heights" that tiresome "educationist" of Brussels, Monsieur Paul, who pervades "Villette," and is much out of place in Yorkshire. It would be as sensible to attribute the first Ode of Horace to the combined efforts of Ovid and his Julia. In moments of depression I hug the secret joy that I have read most intimate letters of Charlotte Brontë which Brontë specialists never saw. They did not confess the secret of "Wuthering Heights." Charlotte Brontë is the latest sufferer. A critic in

We often hear, rather vaguely, of the rapidity with which news spreads in the East. The fall of Khartoum, it is said, was known in Cairo on the day of the event. Probably it was a lucky guess. But the news of the battle of Ancrum Moor, in which the English were defeated by the Scots, and Lord Eure, the land the second of t their leader, was slain, was known in the Netherlands on the day of the fight, Feb. 27, 1545. The loss of the English is stated at eight hundred men, with two thousand prisoners.

The evidence for the report in the Netherlands is that of Paget, the English representative in that country. He says: "The same day the fight was in Scotland the question was asked me here of the thing, and whether

your Highness's lieutenant was slain or taken' (he was slain)
"with all his

That what occurred, in fact; but Paget explains by a theory that the Scots meant to do the deed, by the aid of Scots then in English service, who did change sides when they saw the English have the worst of the battle. The Scots, then, must have sent news of their success before it occurred. If so, they were unusually lucky prophets; if not, news travelled by mental telegraph.

Consider the neatness of it.
The English were rampaging, in February 1545, all over the Scottish border,

Scottish border, burning everything they came across. There was nobody to oppose them, for the great Douglas clan, at that time led by habitual double traitors—the Earl of Angus and his brother George—had at the moment a foot in both camps, and were equally distrusted by both sides. The leader of the more or less patriotic and loyal Scots, the Earl of Arran, had just been driven out of Melrose by the English army, who burned the close at Melrose and the little town, They

gave the English the terrible drubbing at Ancrum Moor.

How could the Scots conceivably foresee all that, and time their prophetic account of it so that it reached the



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF MR. W. D. HOWELLS, America's most distinguished novelist.

Netherlands on the very day when the battle was fought? In Paget's opinion this was the explanation of the facts, and perhaps he was right. Once in a year of blue moons a paralysing occurrence of this sort may take place by chance coincidence, but the odds against it are, mathematically speaking, billions to one.

is not merely its clever por-trayal of county society that makes

Author of "The Life of the Duke of Cambridge," reviewed on another page. Dr. Sheppard, who is Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, has just been appointed Canon of Windsor.

"The Country House" (Heinemann) so fascinating. It is the revelation of Mr. Galsworthy's quizzically paradoxical mind. Only a man who was of that world could have analysed so pitilessly the ultimate product of hereditary tradition, but the surprising thing is that, within the pale of tradition, the man has been found to do it. He sits apart with his slow, wise smile, and sees the British aristocrat run blindly and unconsciously in his appointed groups the groups he sees the British aristocrat run blindly and unconsciously in his appointed groove, the groove he entered in 1066 A.D. and will be still pursuing in 2066, unless woman's suffrage and the Labour party upset the territorial apple-cart; and wonder of wonders, the novelist knows the reason why. That is what detaches him from the other people in the country house and has given us this remarkable book. Mr. Galsworthy's insight is unerring, his observation microscopic, but so deft is his touch that his minuteness can never hore. In the centre of his canvas he microscopic, but so deft is his touch that his minuteness can never bore. In the centre of his canvas he sets the Squire, loyal to his acres, to his forefathers, to old ideas, to good form, and to himself. At the lectern on Sundays Mr. Pendyce officiates punctiliously. That in itself is quite good portraiture, but Mr. Galsworthy's genius lifts it into superb social satire by hearing below the Squire's agreeable tones the undersong of the reader's thoughts: "This lesson is well read by me, Horace Pendyce. I am Horace Pendyce—Horace Pendyce. Amen, Horace Pendyce!" Like unto that is the Squire's creed: "I believe in my father and his father and his father's father, the makers and keepers of my estate, and I believe in myself and my son and my son's son. And I believe we have made the country, and shall keep the country what it is. And I believe in the Public Schools, and especially the Public School that I was at. And I believe in my social equals and the country house and in things as they are, for ever and ever the set of the second to t house and in things as they are, for ever and ever, Amen" The day came when Mr. Pendyce ceased to believe in his

son, and stood aghast at the idea of what his son's son might be, even to calling the unborn by an ugly name. The reason was the old one, "a woman, whom you couldn't help seeing had a body, said another woman. She is seldom on the stage; but, as another said, "she is so tremendously alive." So is everybody in this Anatomy of the Well-Bred. Most admirable is the dissection of the country parson, the Rev. Hussell Barter, who preached with unction from the







The Desk at which Tim Linkinwater Used to Write.

THE OLD CHAIR AND SAFE IN THE WALL USED BY GRANT THE ELDER.

A VANISHING RELIC OF DICKENS: CHEERYBLE HOUSE, MANCHESTER. Cheeryble House, the place of business of the Brothers Grant, whom Dickens used as the originals of Cheeryble Brothers in "Nicholas Nickleby," is very soon to be pulled down to make room for street improvements.-[PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. A. OAKES.]

Culture has invaded crackers! Nothing is more cultured than the Greek Anthology, the Golden Treasury of the lyrics of Hellas. Were it not in Greek it would be as popular as Omar Khayyam. But Mr. "Tom Smith's crackers" now contain translations from Rufinus, one of the most decadent and late of the writers in the Anthology. I am the translator; copyright, I fear, has been disregarded, but I serve my CHAIR AND SAFE IN THE WALL USED
BY GRANT THE ELDER.

R.

"Nicholas Nickleby," is very soon to be and hereditary ideas, and while he went about doing good according to his lights, he did harm. That was when he trusted to his tongue. When only his muscles were required he was a sound man, like his muscles were required he was a sound man, like his neighbours, and at a farm fire he and the Squire showed their best mettle. For Mr. Galsworthy knows that it is blood that tells, for and against. His case is chiefly against, but he holds a just balance. While he "nothing extenuates," he "sets down naught in malice."

THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD IN THE CHINESE FAMINE AREA.



1. A TOUR OF INSPECTION IN THE FAMINE REGION BY A MISSIONARY, A JOURNALIST AND A NATIVE CHRISTIAN, WHO KNOWS THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

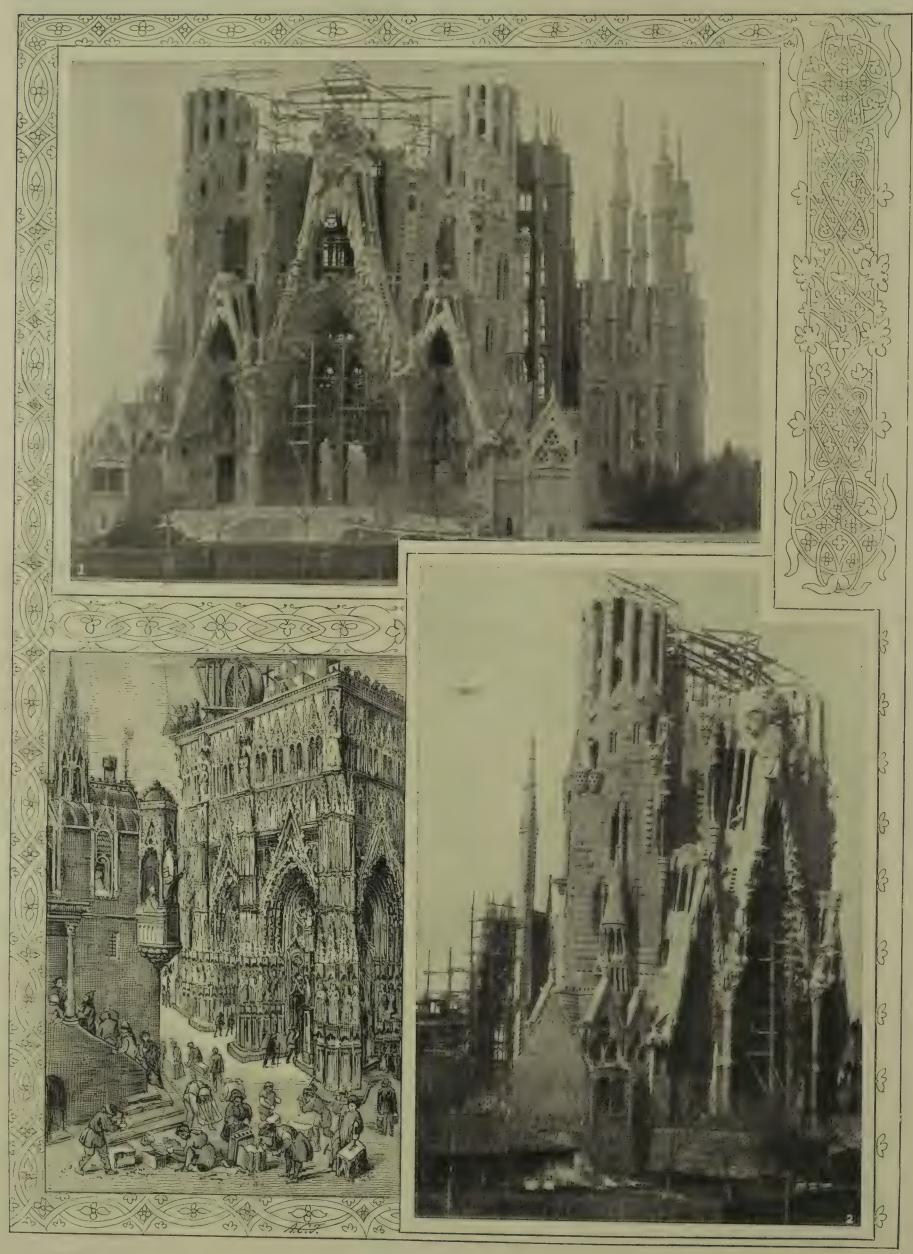
2. THE STRUGGLE FOR BREAD: FAMINE-STRICKEN PEASANTS REACHING FOR TICKETS ENTITLING THEM TO BUY CHEAP RICE.

The lower photograph was taken outside the Magistrate's yemen at Suchien, on the Grand Canal, within the famine area. At Yangchow there is a famine camp of 80,000 persons, of whom a thousand died in a single night of cold and starvation. At Nanking 100,000 people are encamped, and at Chingkiang 30,000. The people are bearing their sufferings with wonderful restraint, and have made no attempt to loot the food from shops in the circles.

Top Photograph by Ellis, Lower by Kirion.

ROUGH-HEWING A CATHEDRAL: THE NEW MINSTER AT BARCELONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY GANDI-



1. THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY FAMILY IN CONSTRUCTION, SHOWING THE ROUGH BLOCKS OF THE FAÇADE, WHICH WILL BE ELABORATELY CARVED.

2. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Very few people realise that the carving of the great cathedrals was done after the buildings had been erected. The stones of the façade are put in their places rough-hewn, and the sculptors celebrated Jehan Foucquet. Foucquet was born at Tours about 1415, and died in 1483. For the "Josephus" he painted eleven miniatures.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE: A PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF INTERESTING TOPICS.



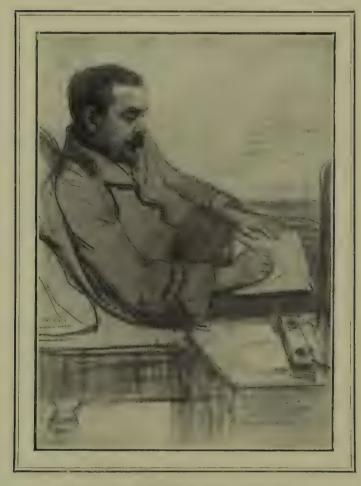
THE ELAND AND HER FOUR-DAYS-OLD BABY.

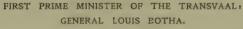
THE DINGO AND HER TWELVE-DAYS-OLD PUPPIES.

BIRTHS AT THE "ZOO": THE YOUNG ELAND AND THE DINGO PUPPIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. W. S. BERRIDGE, F.Z.S.

Within the last few days there have been some interesting arrivals at the Zoological Gardens. The babies are a young eland and the puppies of the dingo, or Australian wild dog.







A RELIC OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR: BOTHA'S RUINED FARM IN ZULULAND.

FROM PATRIOT-GENERAL TO PRIME MINISTER: GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA, FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The first Transvaal Parliament meets on March 21, with General Louis Botha as Prime Minister. Our sketch of the General was taken in 1902 by A. van Welie.

Botha's farm was burnt to the ground during the war



Photo. Rol.

THE ELECTRIC-WORKERS' STRIKE IN PARIS: A TRACTION-ENGINE DRIVING A NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The recent strike of the electric-workers imperilled the appearance of the newspapers printed by electricity. "La Patrie" could only come out by bringing up a traction-engine to drive its dynamos.



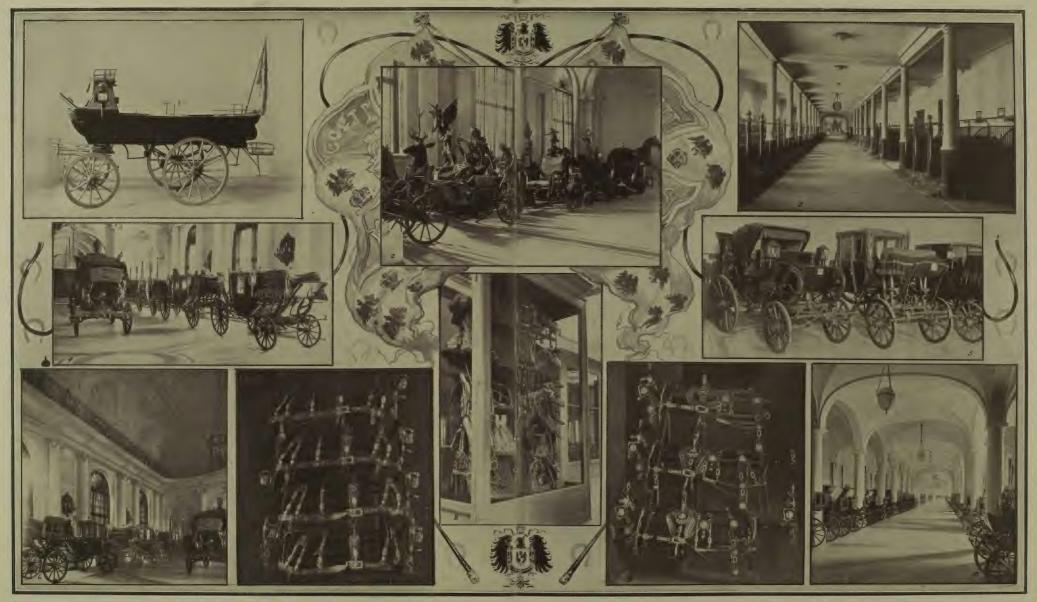
oto. Mr. Gray S

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S EASTERN TOUR: H.R.H. UNVEILING THE PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE AT HONG-KONG.

The Duke of Connaught, in the course of his Eastern tour, reached Hong-kong on February 6. His Royal Highness unveiled statues of the King and the Prince of Wales, and afterwards the Duke and Duchess lunched with the Governor.

THE SCENE OF THE KAISER'S SWEEPING ECONOMIES: THE IMPERIAL MEWS AT BERLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERLIN SPORT AND ILLUSTRATIONS.



- 1. A BOAT-CARRIAGE PRESENTED BY THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA TO THE PRESENT EMPEROR 4. CORONATION CARRIAGES AND THE GALA COACHES IN THE PRINCIPAL HALL.
- 6. THE CORONATION AND GALA 7. THE UNUSED CORONATION HARNESS, VALUED CARRIAGES. AT £25.000.
- 2. PARK CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS USED BY FREDERICK I.: IN THE BACKGROUND IS THE STUFFED SKIN OF A HORSE RIDDEN BY WILLIAM I. AT SADOWA.
- 8. SADDLES AND HARNESS PRESENTED TO THE LATE AND THE PRESENT EMPEROR AND EMPRESS BY THE SULTANS OF TURKEY, MOROCCO, AND ZANZIBAR,
- 3. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE LOWER STABLE IN THE IMPERIAL MEWS.
- 5. TRAVELLING CARRIAGE OF WILLIAM I. AND GALA CARRIAGES OF THE GREAT ELECTOR AND WILLIAM I.
 - GALA CARRIAGE.
- 9. THE BLUE HARNESS OF THE EMPEROR'S 10. "THE CARRIAGE MUSEUM," SO CALLED BY THE EMPEROR'S SPECIAL WISH.

SNOW RAMPARTS USELESS AGAINST MODERN ARTILLERY AND SMALL ARMS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY E. HOSANG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN GERMANY.



SNOW NO PROTECTION AGAINST ARTILLERY AND MUSKETRY: AN INTERESTING GERMAN EXPERIMENT.

Owing to the tremendous snowfall this winter, the German army was able to make most interesting experiments. The working of the new small-calibre gun was tried against snow mounds. Behind these mounds, which were fifteen feet in diameter and six feet high, wooden figures of various dimensions were placed, as well as targets about six feet in height. Against these targets hidden by the snow, the infantry fired, and then the artillery. The new infantry bullets went right through

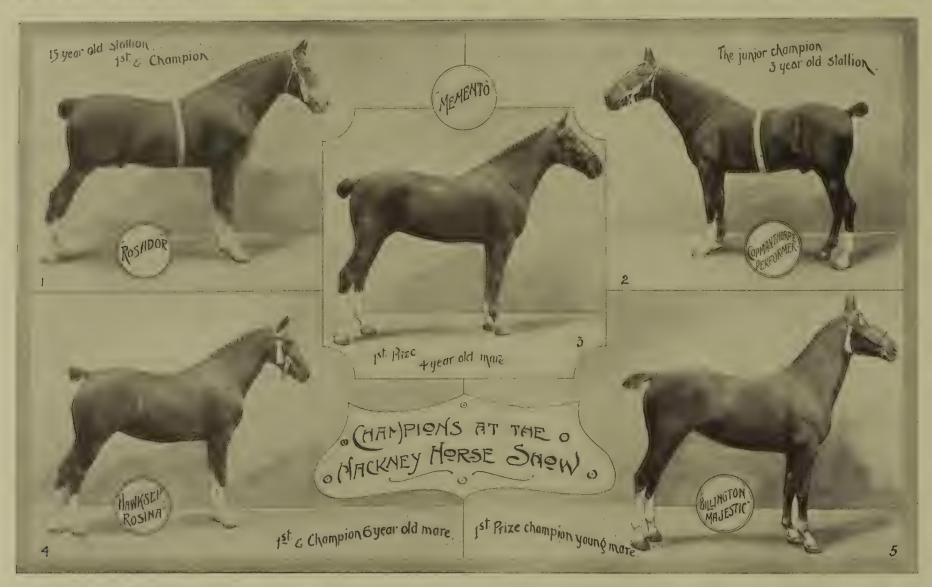
the thick snow mounds and hit the targets beyond without losing any of their power. The figures were absolutely riddled, the targets absolutely destroyed, only their wooden frames remaining. The shrappel of the artillery also lost none of its strength in penetrating the snow. The shots went straight through the mound and took large lumps out of it. It was thereby proved that, however thick snow mounds are, they are no protection against modern weapons



Miss Ogle (Miss Aiexandra Carlisle).

Mr. Sheridan (Mr. Arthur Bourchier).

PRIZE HACKNEYS AND SHORTHORNS AT ISLINGTON AND BIRMINGHAM.



1. THE FIRST AND CHAMPION FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD STALLION: MR. F. W. BUTTLE'S ROSADOR.

2. THE JUNIOR CHAMPION THREE-YEAR-OLD STALLION: MR. A. HALL'S COPMANTHORPE PERFORMER.

3. THE FIRST PRIZE FOUR YEAR OLD MARE: MESSRS. CARR AND CO.'S MEMENTO.
4. FIRST AND CHAMPION SIX YEAR OLD MARE: MR. HICKLING'S HAWKSER ROSINA.
5. FIRST PRIZE CHAMPION YOU

5. FIRST-PRIZE CHAMPION YOUNG MARE: MR. BOWIE'S BILLINGTON MAJESTIC.

A RECORD IN CHAMPIONS AT THE HACKNEY HORSE SHOW.

The hackney show began on March 5 at the Agricultural Hall. The entries were slightly in advance of the previous years, but it was the improvement in quality rather than in quantity that was the remarkable thing about the show. On no former occasion have so many magnificent champions been exhibited.—[Photographs by Sport and General Lillustrations Co.]



- 1. THE FIRST-PRIZE BULL CALF BETWEEN NINE AND TWELVE MONTHS: MR. C. F. RAPHAEU'S SHENLEY DUKE.
- 3. THE FIRST-PRIZE BULL BETWEEN FIFTEEN AND EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

 MR. LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD'S ASCOT VICTOR.
- 2. THE FIRST PRIZE BULL BETWEEN EIGHTEEN AND TWENTY ONE MONTHS:

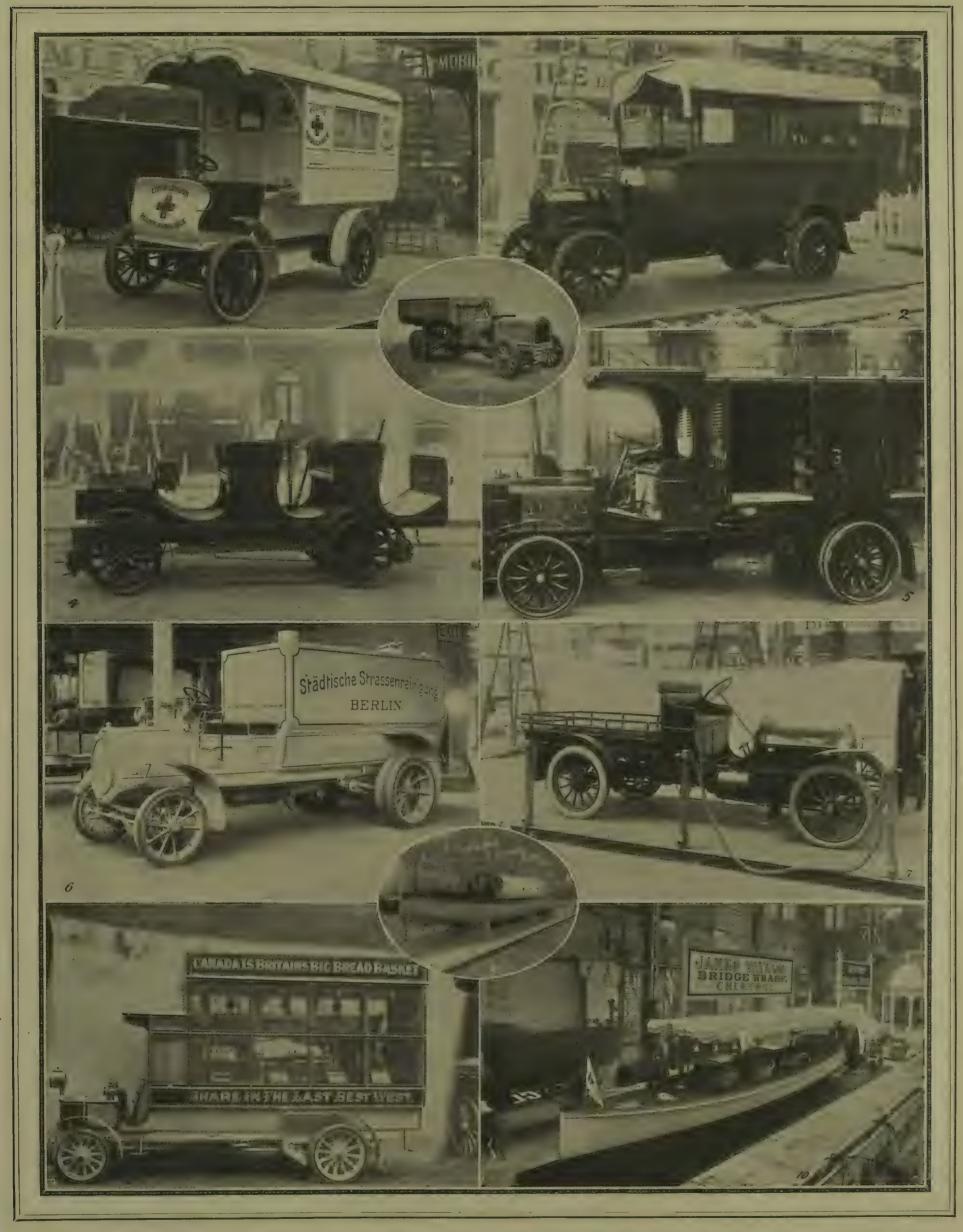
 MR. G. FREEMAN'S MANIFESTO.
- 4. THE RECORD-PRICE (1000 GUINEAS) FIRST-PRIZE BULL: MR. C. F. RAPHAEL'S SHENLEY VICTOR.

A RECORD-PRICE BULL AND OTHER FAMOUS PRIZE-WINNERS AT THE BIRMINGHAM SHORTHORN SHOW.

The record-price bull, Shenley Victor, was bought for shipment to America. One thousand guineas is the highest price ever paid for a single animal during the history of the Birmingham Show,
Shenley, Mr. Raphael's place, is near Barnet,—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL ILLUSTRATIONS CO.]

CURIOSITIES OF THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR SHOW AT OLYMPIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.



- t. THE ELECTROMOBILE COMPANY'S AMBULANCE FOR THE LONDON POLICE.
 - 3. A TIP MOTOR-VAN FOR COALS: THE CANSTATT 24 H.P. FOUR-CYLINDER TIP-WAGON.
- RAILWAY LINES: 10 H.P.
- C. A WATER-CART FOR BERLIN: FOUR-CYLINDER 16-18 H.P. BY THE NEUR AUTOMOBIL 7. THE LANCHESTER OPEN TROLLEY FOUR-CYLINDER 14 H.P., GESELLSCHAFT.

2. A LACRE VAN, 16 H.P., CONSTRUCTED TO CARRY TWO TONS.

- 4. ALLDAYS AND ONIONS' RAILROAD INSPECTOR'S CAR, TO RUN ON

 5. HALLEY'S INDUSTRIAL MOTOR FOR DELIVERY OF BREAD: 20 H.P.

 SPECIAL TYPE BAKEP'S VAN RODY SPECIAL TYPE, BAKER'S-VAN BODY.
 - 12 CWT. CAPACITY.
 - 8. A MOTOR-CRUIS R WITH TWO 15-H.P. GARDNER PARAFFIN-MOTORS, BY THE SEAMLESS STEEL BOAT COMPANY.
- GOVERNMENT: 30-40 H.P., BY THE DARRACQ-SERPOLLET OMNIBUS COMPANY.
- 9. DEMONSTRATION CAR FOR THE EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT OF THE CANADIAN 10. TAYLOR'S PATENT SHALLOW-DRAFT RIVER-LAUNCH, FOUR-CYLINDER, 16 H.P., FOR NINE OR TEN PERSONS.

THE BIGGEST RAILWAY STATIONS IN THE WORLD:

AMERICAN AND FRENCH DESIGNS.



THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK, WITH BLOCKS OF HOUSES REMOVED TO SHOW THE UNDERGROUND SYSTEM.

The station is to be built at the total expenditure of 35,000,000 dollars. The rebuilding will not be completed until 1910. In the drawing the buildings which are to flank Park Avenue have been omitted in order to show in the open spaces the upper level for local trains and the lower ones for express service. This view is taken from the rear of the station. There will be a splendid granite façade 300 feet long centering directly on Park Avenue,—[Drawn by Vernon Howe Balley and Reproduced From "Harper's Weekly,"]



THE BIGGEST RAILWAY STATION IN THE WORLD: THE GREAT STATION AT JUVISY-SUR-ORGE.

The station is at the intersection of the P.L.M. and the Orleans lines, and when the alterations are completed it will be the biggest railway junction in the world.

'No Voice, however feeble, lifted up for Truth ever Dies.'

THE GENIUS OF THIS LIFE, COMMON SENSE!

'We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on, We murmur, but the corn-ears fill;

We choose the shadow, but the sun That casts it shines behind us still.

And each good thought or action moves the dark world nearer to the sun?-Whitter.

Nothing happens by Chance. We have Eyes and see not.

THERE ARE MORE THINGS IN HEAVEN AND EARTH THAN ARE DREAMT OF IN OUR PHILOSOPHY.

It is for you to find out why your ears are boxed.

AN IMAGE OF HUMAN LIFE. INCAPACITY MEETS WITH THE SAME PUNISHMENT AS CRIME.

Nor love thy life nor hate; but whilst thou livest live well.'—MILTON.

"Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would, one day or other, depend upon us winning or losing a game of chess. Don't you think that we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and moves of the pieces; to have a notion of a gambit and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think we should look with a disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allows his sons, or the State which allows its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Yet it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us-and, more or less, of those who are connected with us-do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces are the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. The player on the one side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient. But also we know, to our cost, that he never overlooks a mistake, or makes the smallest alternance for ignorance. man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of



overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And who plays ill is checkmated without haste, but without remorse.

"My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather lose than win. And I should accept it as an image of human life.

"The great mass of mankind are the 'Poll,' who pick up just enough to get through without much discredit. Those who won't learn at all are plucked; and then you can't come up again. Nature's pluck means extermination.

"Ignorance is visited as sharply as wilful disobedience—incapacity meets with the same punishment as crime. Nature's discipline is not even a word and a blow, and the blow first; but the blow without the word. It is left to you to find out why your ears are boxed."—HUXLEY.

"Nature's Laws, I must repeat, are eternal; her small still voice, speaking from the inmost heart of us, shall not, under terrible penalties, be disregarded. No man can depart from the truth without damage to himself."—T. Carlyle.

"INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL."—Goethe.
SUBSTANCES IN THE BLOOD THAT ARE HURTFUL AND INJURIOUS TO HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology:

"Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of these excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various tissues of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a single tissue of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should."

Were we to mention the many and various diseases caused or produced by blood poisoning, it would require more space than we have at command. To hinder the poison from gaining admission, you must sustain the vital powers by adding to the blood what is continually being lost from various circumstances, and by that means you prevent the poison being retained in the body. The effect of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to take away all morbid poisons and supply that which promotes healthy secretions only by natural means. The chemical nature or antidotal power of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' is to expel the foreign substance or render it inert (by natural means only). If we could maintain sufficient vital power we could keep the poison from doing any harm. That power is best attained by following the Rules for Life (see page 10 in Pamphlet) and using, according to directions, Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which by its healthy action keeps the secretions in perfect order only by soothing and natural laws, or in other words it is impossible to overstate its great power in preventing unnecessary suffering and disease.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Birmingham is giving a series of addresses during Lent on "The New Theology and the Old Religion." The gatherings are held at mid-day in the Cathedral Church. In his diocesan letter Dr. Gore says it is a Bishop's chief duty "to instruct the people committed to his charge out of Holy Scripture
. . . to teach and
exhort with wholesome doctrine, and to with-stand and convince the gainsayers."

Dr. Gore has celebrated this month the second anniversary of his enthronement. He has preached in all the churches of his diocese, and these number about one hundred and fifty. The Bishop has endeavoured to come into personal touch with all sections of his clergy and to make the various parishes feel that they have a share in the larger life of the diocese.

The Rev. A. V. Magee, Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton Terrace, drew large congregations to St. Paul's for the midday service last week. Father Frere, of the Mirfield Community, will be the preacher at St. Paul's next week,

and Canon Holmes will take the first four services of

Dr. Gaul, the Bishop of Mashonaland, has resigned his see after more than thirty years' work in South Africa. In 1875 he became Vicar of Bloemfontein, and Precentor of the Cathedral. He was consecrated in 1895 to the see of Mashonaland in succession to Bishop Knight Bruce.



THE GREAT COMMERCIAL MOTOR SHOW AT OLYMPIA: A GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION. Utility rather than luxury is the note of the commercial motor show. On another page we illustrate many curiosities of the exhibition .- [PHOIOGRAPH BY TOPICAL PRESS.]

"The Official Year-Book of the Church of England," edited by the Rev. F. H. Burnside, is full of interesting matter. The Times makes the excellent suggestion that a list should be compiled of the diocesan magazines and calendars, with their editors' names and addresses. "Such a list would not take more space than the list of the many things, great and small-some

of them very small—that happened during the year at St. Paul's Cathedral, and have by this time lost their in-

Canon Whitefoord, Principal of Salisbury Theological College, has been appointed Vicar of Potterne. Dr. Whitefoord has held his present post for twenty-three years, and his resignation will take effect at the end of the summer term.

In connection with the Bishop of London's Evangelistic Council, a special service is being organised for Good Friday night in the Oxford Music Hall, Oxford Street. oxford street. The missioner appointed by the Council is the Rev. J. Stuart Holden, and the chairman of the sub-committee is the Rev. F. S. Webster. The singing will be led by a choir of 250 voices and orchestra. and orchestra.

Canon Hensley Henson is taking a warm personal interest in the movement for closing public - houses to mothers in charge of mothers in charge of young children. Speaking at a recent meeting, he said that the best way to prevent the spread of Socialism was to stop the development of inefficient lives, such

as those of the children who are poisoned from infancy with gin.

The Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs has consented to preside at the annual festival of the Earlswood Asylum (the National Training Home for the Feeble-Minded) on May 9, at the Hotel Cecil. A special effort will be made to continue rebuilding operations.



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Colonial Readers of "The Illustrated London News" will be glad to know that Antipon is stocked by Wholesale Druggists in Australasia, South Africa, Canada, India, &c., and may always be obtained by ordering through a local Chemist or Stores.

Wedding Outfits

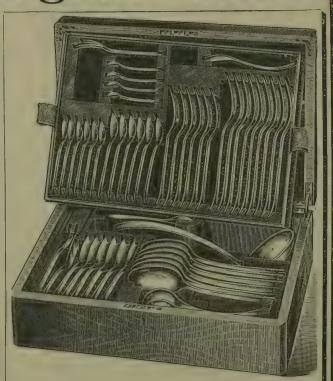
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DEWAR'S

PINGE WHISKIY FOR COMPINALITY

LADIES' PAGES.

If you were asked to guess who is the owner of the If you were asked to guess who is the owner of the most precious collection of gems in the world, I really do not think you would be right. Stop and try! Like Madame de Sévigné about the bridegroom of La Grande Mademoiselle, "I give it you in twice, I give it you in ten times." Well, it is the Pope! The Vatican collection of gems is valued at over forty million pounds sterling; it includes some of the finest diamonds in the world, the gift during many passing centuries of Princes and of wealthy devotees. Year by year, even now, the treasure is increased. Sometimes a gem is offered to the Church purely because it is of unapproachable beauty, as was the case with a great pink tourmaline of exquisite colour, seven inches by five inches in size, which is the latest acquisition to the Pope's treasury, having been found in California and presented to his Holiness by the pious owners of the mine. Sometimes it is because some superstitious story presented to his Holiness by the pious owners of the mine. Sometimes it is because some superstitious story attaches itself to the stone, as was the case with a magnificent opal presented to a Spanish cathedral by the present Queen-Mother after the early death of her husband, following on that of his first wife, Queen Christina's predecessor, Mercedes. The opal was the ill-fated young Princess's engagement-ring, and after her death was worn by her widower, himself destined to a premature grave. Sometimes, no doubt, a story of secret sin and terrified repentance dictates the presentation of a rich gem to the Church. At any rate, the net result is as above mentioned. The Tsar is said to own the next most magnificent collection of diamonds, and many Indian Princes would take a high said to own the next most magnificent collection of diamonds, and many Indian Princes would take a high place on an authentic list. Those wealthy men do not buy jewels for their wives to wear, but for themselves to display. The Maharajah of Darbhanga, at the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was computed to show in his necklaces and turbanornaments a collection of diamonds and pearls worth £200,000; and never shall I forget the haughty aspect and glittering splendour of the Maharajah Holkar, as he walked last (because the greatest) of the Indian he walked last (because the greatest) of the Indian Princes in Westminster Abbey at Queen Victoria's Jubilee, with an emerald as big as a walnut in the front of his turban, and a great aigrette of diamond spikes rising therefrom, and with chain upon chain of diamonds, emeralds, and rubies falling over his large figure from the neck down to the jewelled sword-belt.

But just now by far the greatest buyers of precious transport of the property of the propert stones are the wealthy Americans. The high duties attached to the importation of precious stones into the United States allows of a record of the value being made, and about eight million pounds' worth ording made, and about eight minon pounds worth of diamonds were imported into the States in the past year. The British crown is not very wealthy in this respect. The Koh-i-Noor, "looted" from India, is, of course, one of the great stones of the world, and the late Queen's Imperial crown, now worn on State occasions by King Edward's consort,



AN ELEGANT TEA-GOWN.

In rose-pink silk, trimmed with cream lace, and pink and cream coloured embroidery.

contains very fine gems; but many of Queen Alexandra's best diamonds are her personal property, such as the necklace costing £10,000 which was the wedding-gift of the City of London, and the becoming "spiky" coronet given by ladies of her own acquaintance to commemorate the royal silver wedding anniversary.

Sitting on the Terrace at Monte Carlo to watch the passing show, I am anew impressed with the great sartorial axiom that the way in which clothes are worn is more important than their costliness or their construction. True, if a cheap gown made by a modiste of moderate skill be compared with another of the highest class, both being equally well put on and carried, the intrinsic value "tells." But the simplest and least expensive gown will be more effective when carried, the intrinsic value "tells." But the simplest and least expensive gown will be more effective when properly worn than the smartest frock from the best Paris atelier on another type of woman. It is attention to detail that makes all the difference, and therein the Frenchwoman shines. Such a small matter as well drawing down the belts of all the garments, and of keeping the line of the waist lower at the front than at the back, does not receive attention from a great many of my country women, even amongst those clad in costly of my countrywomen, even amongst those clad in costly gowns. Then the hat, the crown of the edifice of costume, the item that may redeem the rest of the apparel at need from the reproach of dull colouring or dowdiness, is always put on so carefully by a Frenchwoman, and just "popped on anyhow" by too many English wearers. There is an almost incredible difference in the effect of the same milliner's confections when worn on carefully dressed hair, and set at the angle designed by the artist, from that obtained when these conditions are wanting. There is one, and only one, poise at which a hat looks its best, and the all-important point is for the wearer to discover that position, and securely pin her hat exactly at that smart and becoming spot. The clever milliner knows this, and sets each hat at the right point as she displays it on her own or her prospective customer's head, but the careless or clumsy dresser never manages, when the head-gear is her own, to secure the same effect. "Madam, the Duchess of Dash does not dress—she clothes herself only!" a great London modiste once said to me about an old-fashioned and highly important Victorian dowager; and it is a true bill against many a woman of every degree of wealth and rank. of my countrywomen, even amongst those clad in costly a woman of every degree of wealth and rank.

How curious it is that the Frenchman and the Englishman exactly reverse the record of their sisters, and that the English gentleman may be distinguished at sight, as a general rule, from his social equal of French birth and breeding by the better terms on which the former manages to keep with his coat. A bright Parisian extract MII. Doely's recording in our lowest tongue her actress, Mlle. Deslys, recording in our own tongue her impressions of England, says with cutting accuracy that Englishwomen lack a sense of suitability in dress: "To me it appear very much sometimes as if the Englishwoman will wear in the morning the dress which would be more suitable at the five-o'clock tea;

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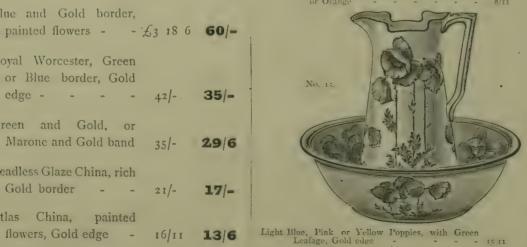
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POLISHER

I think not that they change the dress so many times as the Parisiennes," she says. "But," she goes on, "with the Englishman, the Frenchman looks the nothing on earth in the clothes when placed one by the side of the other. The Englishman, he has the appearance always happy in all his clothes, but the Frenchman more times than not looks as if he and his clothes were enraged the one with the other. It is not easy to find the reason why, but I know that I have the opinion correct." This is ruefully granted by Frenchmen themselves. Every Frenchman of means patronises an English tailor as inevitably as an Englishwoman employs a French dressmaker to supply her best frocks when she can afford it; but still, in neither case is the desired equal excellence obtained in the result. Funny, but true!

Here on the azure coast there is a wealth of flowers, both cut ones for the decoration of the drawing-room of one's villa, and blooms growing in the open air in the well-kept gardens; pink geraniums hang down over grey old walls, feathery mimosa - blossoms toss their perfume far and wide; and roses, petunias, heliotrope, violets, pansies, and the last make a lavish show in the beds. But in England, too, there will just now be an abounding floral beauty in the daffodils, which are so splendid and yet so cheap as to be readily obtained to fill the most modest chamber with their glory of golden colour and splendid shield-like outline. Nothing is so easy to arrange in the flower-vases as daffodils, so long as the upright, trumpet-shaped glasses are used; then, by shortening the stems of some of the blossoms, a perfect floral trophy can be constructed, intermingling the spiky leaves of the flower, the greyish-green of which is so admirable a foil to the golden crowns of blossom. For larger bowls, however, it is not quite so easy a task to arrange daffodils satisfactorily, for we should take a leaf out of the book of the artistic Japanese, and never allow the shape of a beautiful flower to fail to give us the pleasure that it ought to do by reason of its falling and being crushed against its neighbours. The Japanese, therefore, use in their large flower-bowls bent wire or metal holders, put in the water where the stems conceal them partially, and in which every blossom obtains its own appropriate support. Many London

partially, and in which every blossom obtains its own appropriate support. Many London florists now supply these metal or wire holders for use in large bowls.

In England the hair is being much adorned for evening wear with combs and tulle, but in Paris the decorations almost resemble small hats. At the theatre I saw placed on a beautifully dressed head of hair a wreath of bright-coloured roses, and from the back of the wreath was a large how of ribbon with the wreath was a large bow of ribbon with ends falling to the shoulders. This is only a specimen description of a number of simi-lar extensive ornaments for the head which



A CLOTH WALKING COSTUME.

Pale-grey faced cloth with a narrow white line is employed in the construction of the gown depicted, with a waistcoat of black-an!-white corded silk.

the smartest Parisiennes have much patronised during the present season in the French metropolis. As our fashions are commonly adapted from those of France about a year after they have been the highest mode in Paris, it is quite likely that we shall not see these becoming addenda to the toilet in our drawing-rooms till this time next year—unless, perchance, they may have caught the Queen's fancy during her recent visit to Paris. But the lesser degree of much ornament that the Parisienne "grande dame de par le monde" had allowed herself last spring we are already possessed of and the smartest Parisiennes have much patronised during Parisienne "grande dame de par le monde" had allowed herself last spring we are already possessed of; and a head is not fashionably dressed for the evening without many and various adornments. Several handsome combs should be worn, and also a full osprey, or a "hussar" brush, or Mercury's wings in spangled net, or a cluster of blossoms on each side of the head joined by a twist of tulle. Some addition to the lrair for the full dressing of the head is certainly becoming, almost invariably, but it is to be hoped we shall not carry it to extremes

Now that spring is almost here, it is quite time to consider our new gowns, and before that can be done with any success the corset must be thought of, and everybody should secure a well-cut and perfect-fitting stay. Englishwomen are only just beginning to realise the immense importance of the necessity of having a costume made over a corset that is specially fitted to suit the individual figure, and valuable assistance is given at Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's establishment in Wigmore Street and Welbeck Street, W., by an extremely clever and experienced corsetière, Madame Zilva. This lady has under her personal supervision the ready-made corsets, and can see exactly what shape will suit the figure she has before her. The "Maillot" is a specially delightful make, and can be had in various shapes suitable for all occasions. Madame Zilva also attends to all orders given for corsets to be made to special measurements and requirements, and herself cuts and fits them. She has just returned from Paris with the latest models, and ladies of every age and build can be sure of complete satisfaction after passing through Madame's hands. Special attention is given to growing girls to insure a graceful development of figure.

All lovers of music will be interested in the sale now proceeding at the Æolian Hall, 135-6-7; New Bond Street, W., the premises of the Orchestrelle Company. There are to be had pianolas in rosewood, mahogany, walnut, and ebonised cases, so that it will be quite easy to match any piano, and although at present a large selection of instruments is on view, it would be well to inspect them at an early date to avoid disappointment, as naturally this opportunity is being taken advantage of by a large number of customers. All pianolas bought now will include a year's subscription to their Music Circulating Library. There are also to be purchased in this sale pianolas with the metrostyle, all of them being in first-class condition. All lovers of music will be interested in the sale

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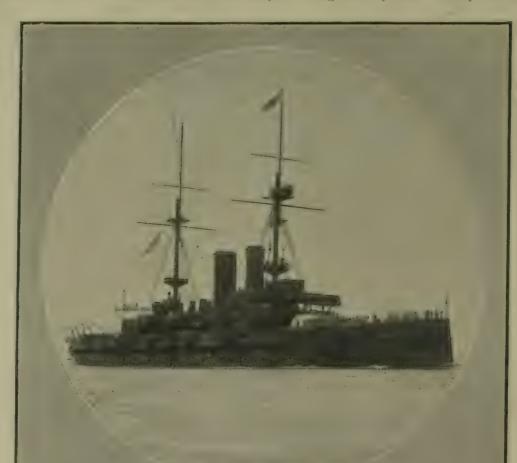
the military life of the Duke of Cambridge revealed to the world for the first time the real value of the late

Commander-in-Chief's work. Soldiers appreciated the Duke, but journalists, politicians, and faddists, knowing nothing whatever about the Atmy, had persuaded the public that he was merely a bar to progress. Now it is possible to get a better idea of his character and temperament from the two volumes edited by Dr. Edgar Sheppard under the title "George, Duke of Cambridge: A Memoir of his Private Life" (Longmans). The title is a little misleading, for—very rightly—Dr. Sheppard really gives us a record of the Duke's public life in its non-military aspect. The man is largely disguised in the Prince. Thus, his marriage is not even mentioned until we reach page 205 of the second volume, and the military and naval careers of his sons are summarised in a paragraph. Only one glimpse is given of the Duke's idiosynerasies, but Dr. Sheppard shows a sense of humour in this account of a scene caused by the stupidity of one of our leading philanthropists. The Duke came to a ceremonial occasion at a hospital of which he was President, and was turned back by a policeman. He very justly observed that the secretary deserved to be shot, and made the observation with great emphasis. He was habitually emphatic, by all accounts, and it is a pity that the biographer's discretion should somewhat obscure his subject's temperament.

The Duke kept a full diary from his boyhood up to the end, and some of its passages are very interesting. The boy's self-analysis is quite remarkable, and suggests that it is made very hard for Prince not to be unduly self-conscious. Prince George of Cambridge was an unsparing critic of himself: very few boys would have the honesty or the courage to record their own nervousness when learning to ride. The Prince passed a good deal of his early life in Hanover, where his father acted

as Governor-General during the reign of William IV. When the crowns were separated in 1837, and the Duke of Cumberland became King of Hanover, the

close connection of the Cambridge lamily with the Continental possessions of their house was severed, but the annexation of Hanover to Prussia in 1866 was a severe blow to the Duke. For a hundred and fifty years British and Hanoverian troops had fought side by side,



TO BE INSPECTED BY THE QUEEN: THE NEW BATTLE-SHIP "QUEEN."

The "Queen"- is to be placed in commission on March 18, and before her departure the vessel will be inspected by her Majesty.

Weeks' War, but not so the Duke. "Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni." Again, in 1870, it is fairly clear that the Duke of Cambridge felt something more than lukewarm regard for the French. The rise of Imperial Germany extinguished not only Hanover, but also Hesse-Cassel, of which house the Duchess of Cambridge was a daughter. But the royal families of

also Hesse-Cassel, of which house the Duchess of Cambridge was a daughter. But the royal families of Protestant Europe are so closely connected that we find a very friendly feeling existing later on between the Duke and the Hohenzollerns.

It is not obvious on the surface, but it becomes clear to a careful reader, how remarkable were the loyalty, unselfishness, and patriotism of the late Duke. For his was a delicate and difficult position at the beginning of the Queen's reign. A first-cousin of her own age, the only male representative of the line in England (though never actually heir-presumptive) might very easily have let himself drift into a centre of opposition of a kind. But the Queen had no more devoted servant than her soldiercousin, and many noteworthy extracts in these pages show how warmly she and her children realised the fact. The Duke's interest in causes of benevolence is well known, but the amount of work he performed may come as a surprise to some readers. He much resented his enforced retirement, and considering the amount of ineffectual tinkering at Army reform since that event, we may well ask whether any good purpose was served. It is part of the irony of events that the War Secretary who removed him in the supposed interests of efficiency (our present Premier) was himself driven from office for his culpable neglect of our supplies of ammunition.

At this period of the year, when a great number of people are changing their residence, the booklet entitled "Where to Live" issued by the Great Northern Railway Company, will prove of invaluable assistance, giving as it does an illustrated description of the healthy northern suburbs of London, "The Northern Heights."

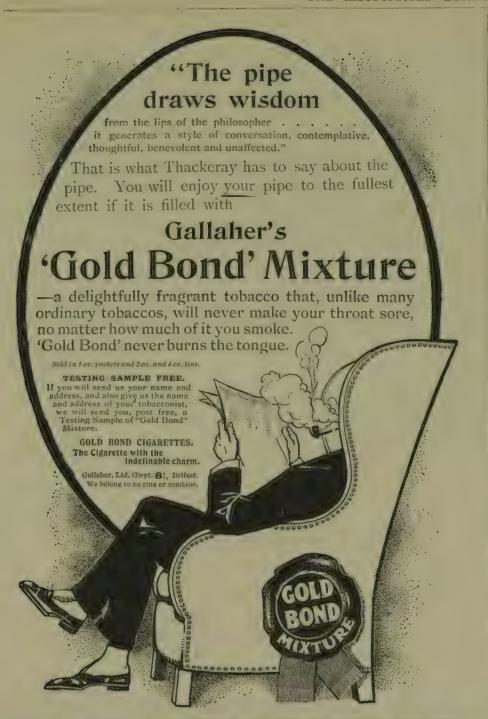
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The booklet will be forwarded free upon application to the Chief Passenger Agent, G.N.R., King's Cross Station, London, N., or it can be obtained at any Great Northern office.

yet we remained neutral when the Hanoverian army fought its last gallant battle against an overwhelming force of Prussians. The Duke did not conceal his views in his diary. Our Court was pro-Prussian in the Seven

















MUSIC.

By a curious coincidence the three chief cltoirs of London will be heard within the next ten days. The Royal Choral Society was announced to sing "The Kingdom" last Thursday night at the Albert Hall; on Monday the London Choral Society gives a performance of Brahms' "Requiem," and produces a new choral setting of the "Blessed Damozel," by Mr. Dalhousie Young; and on Tuesday the Bach Choir performs Bach's B minor Mass. At first sight this looks as if choral music in London were in a flourishing condition.

in London were in a flourishing condition, as it ought to be, seeing that the best choral singing in the world is to be heard in England; but it will be a pleasant surprise if, in discussing these performances after the event, one is able to praise them unreservedly. There is a fatal lack of life and brilliancy in all London choral singing, the remedy for which no one has as yet been able to discover. day seems still far off when we shall be able to give a first-class choral performance in London without calling in the aid of Leeds or Sheffield. The concert of unaccompanied vocal music given in London ten days ago by the Blackpool Glee and Madrigal Choir proved, however, that whatever may be the case in London, choral music in the North is in an eminently healthy condition. Under the conductorship of Mr. Herbert Whittacker, the Blackpool singers sang music of all schools and of the greatest difficulty with irreproachable technique and a keen sympathy for every style. They were at their best, perhaps, in two extremely complicated part - songs by Peter Cornelius, which demand, in addition to great musical skill, very considerable powers of expression. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Princess Victoria were present at this concert, and the Prince and Princess further showed their interest in the choir by commanding its attendance at Marlborough House the following afternoon.

The autumn festivals are a long way

off, but the programmes for Gloucester and Cardiff have already been made known, and to the list of novelties at the latter place must be added a new vocal scena which Mr. Hamilton Harty is writing for Miss Agnes Nicholls. The programme for Leeds has now been issued. The most important novelty is a

"Stabat Mater," by Sir Charles Stanford, and the other new works are by Dr. Brewer, Dr. Vaughan Williams, Mr. Rutland Boughton, Dr. Somerville, and Mr. Granville Bantock. It is curious to notice that none of these works is purely orchestral. All the composers in question have appeared at festivals before, except Mr. Boughton. He is a native of Aylesbury, and was practically self-taught till he was about twenty years of age, by which time he had already composed



THE NEW BOVRIL PICTURE: "A TEMPTING BAIT."

Owing to the great success of their previous pictures, Bovril, Ltd., have arranged to present another gravure, which is here reproduced in miniature. The picture, which is from the original painting by Arthur J. Elsley, was exhibited in last year's Royal Academy, and it has been reproduced by Messrs. C. W. Faulkner and Co. The pictures will be given to the collectors of Bovril coupons to the value of twenty-one shillings, and a few signed artist's proofs will be exchanged for coupons to the value of five guineas.

> a vast quantity of music. He was then enabled to enter the Royal College of Music, where he studied under Sir Charles Stanford, and is now on the teaching staff of the Birmingham School of Music, of which Mr. Bantock is the Principal. Among the other

most interesting features of the programmes are: Bach's B minor Mass, "The Kingdom"; Mozart's "Requiem"; a Symphony, not previously heard in England, by Glazounoff, who is unable to accept the invitation to be present to conduct it; and a selection of Grieg's works, which he will conduct himself. The "Elijah" and "Messiah" are both conspicuous by their absence. This should please Mr. Ernest Newman.

their absence. This should please Mr. Ernest Newman, who, it may be remembered, started a fierce crusade against their continued inclusion in the programmes of the Birmingham Festivals.

Mr. Neil Forsyth, of Covent Garden, whose marriage to Miss Molly Cathcart was to take place at Musselburgh yesterday, was entertained at dinner by his friends on Saturday, and was presented, on behalf of the musical critics of London, with a massive silver salver, and on behalf of other friends connected with the Opera, with two Louis XIV. consoles The plans of the Syndicate for the Grand Season, which commences on April 30 are now complete, and the prospectus will be issued in a few days. The document will probably contain the names of Mascagni's "Isis" and Catalani's "Loreley" among the list of novelties. Madame Melba will appear as Desdemona in Verdi's "Otello," in which Signor Bossi will play the title-part, and "La Gioconda" will be revived.

Though suffering from a cold, Miss Alice Mandeville sang with great charm and with her usual intellectuality at her last recital.—The proceeds of Monday's concert of the London Choral Society, to which allusion has already been made, will be devoted to the Berlin Fund.

A most useful synopsis of suburban and riverside towns has been issued by the Great Western Railway Company, entitled "Rural London: the Western Borderlands of the Metropolis." It is designed materially to assist those on the look-out for a new place in which to reside, or for a pleasant spot for the week-end.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company announce an Easter tour to Spain and Portugal, in connection with their fine South American liners, from Southampton, on March 29, returning April 13, at the special reduced fares of £10 first saloon, and £8 10s. second saloon. An illustrated booklet can be had at any of the R.M.S.P. offices or agencies.



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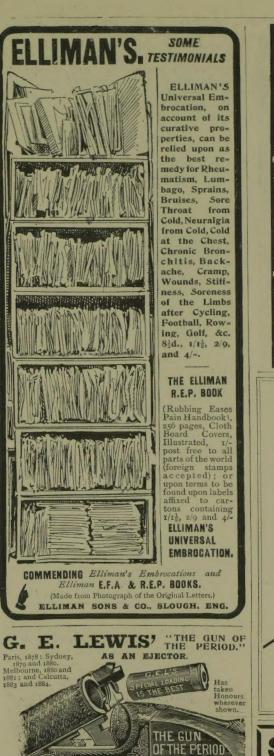
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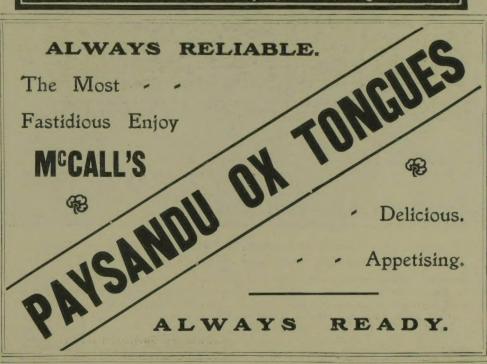
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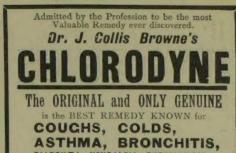
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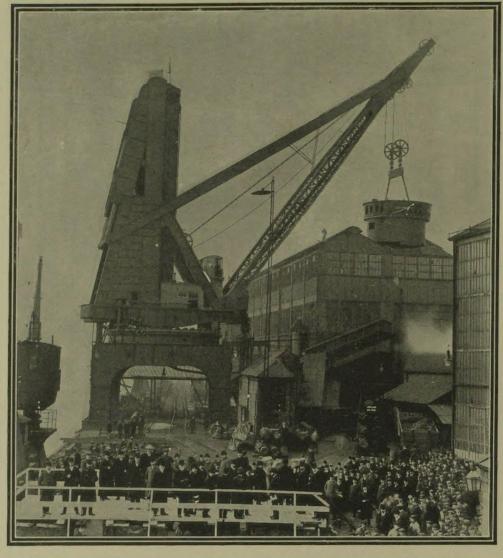
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 7, 1888) of the BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, of Stratton Street, Piccadilly, and Holly Lodge, Highgate, who died on Dec. 30, has been proved by her husband, Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, the value of the estate being sworn at £78,937. The Baroness stated that in the event of the Church being disestablished or separated from the State, she would wish that the funds provided by her for the founding and endowing of churches and bishoprics in England and the Colonies should be returned to her estate. She left all her property to her husband absolutely.

The will (dated May 5, 1905) of MR. Lewis Raphael, of Patrock Manor, Milton-next-Gravesend, and 4, Buckingham Palace Mansions, who died on Jan. 23, has been proved by Lewis Edward Brown-Greaves and Charles Chadwick, the value of the estate amounting to £71,704. The testator leaves the whole of his property to Julia Louisa Barnes for life, with remainder to his nephews and nieces, Ann, Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, the Hon. John Savile, the Hon. George Savile, and Lady Mary Louisa Savile, children of the Earl of Mexborough.

The will (dated July 14, 1906) of MRS. FLORENCE ANNE UPTON-COTTRELL-DORMER, of Ingmire Hall, Yorks, and 1, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, who died on Jan. 17, was proved on March 1 by Captain Charles Walter Cottrell - Dormer, the son, Algernon Henry Peter Strickland junior, and Cecil Rose Pugh, the executors, the value of the estate being £333,505. The testatrix gives £5000, in trust, to augment the living of the Vale of Lune Chapel; £3000 to her son Clement; £5000, and the balance at her bankers' at Kendal, to her son John Herbert; £4000 to her son Maximilian; £2000 each to her daughters Florence Augusta Irby and Evelyn Hilda Robertson; £300 each to her executors; and legacies to friends and servants. Subject to the use, for life, of Lily Mere House and grounds, by her daughters Winifred Evelyn and Katherine Elizabeth Chichester, she settles the Ingmire



LIFTING A SHIP'S TURRET: THE IMMENSE POWER OF MESSRS. ARMSTRONG-WHITWORTH'S NEW 150-TON HYDRAULIC CRANE.

This wonderful exhibition of the power of the crane was recently given before an assembly of visitors at Elswick. The gun-house for the battle-ship "Lord Nelson" was lifted complete, and was brought out by the roof of the shop where it had been built. The gun-house looks small in the grasp of the crane, yet it is a huge mass weighing 102 tons. It used to take two days to place these heavy gun-houses in position, but the work is now done in twenty minutes. The new crane is the latest word in hydraulic engineering.

Photograph supplied by the Courtesy of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co.

Hall estates and £20,000 on her son John Herbert. All other her property she leaves to her children, except her sons Charles, Clement and John Herbert.

The will (dated May 12, 1905) of MR. THOMAS TOWNLEY TOWNLEY-PARKER, of Cuerden Hall, near Preston, Lancashire, who died on Oct. 30, has been proved by Reginald Arthur Talton, the nephew, the gross value of the real and personal estate being £648,438. Subject to an annuity of £200 to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Parker, the testator leaves all his property to his said nephew.

Letters of administration of the effects of Beatrix Jane, Countess Cadogan, wife of Earl Cadogan, of Chelsea House, Chelsea, and Culford Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, who died on Feb. 9, have been granted to her husband, the value of the property being £26,193.

The will (dated Dec. 12, 1901) of MR. JOHN WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Brown Hill, Burnley, and St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on Dec. 18, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Emily Phillips, the widow, William Herbert Wilson, William Wilson Moyers, and William Harry Hartley, the value of the estate being sworn at £92,785. The testator gives £300 a year to his daughter Ethel Marguerite during the life of her mother; £1000 each to his nieces, Emily and Lena Moyers; £1000 to his cousin Helen Golding; and the residue of his property to his wife for life, and then for his daughter and her issue.

The will (dated Jan. 4, 1907) of COLONEL THE HON. WENMAN CLARENCE WALPOLE COKE, late Scots Guards, of 34, Wimpole Street, who died on Jan. 10, was proved on Feb. 20 by Viscount Coke, the nephew, and Guy Stephenson, the value of the estate amounting to £171,296. The testator gives £15,000 to his nephew, the Hon. Lovell William Coke; £10,000 each to his nephews, the Hons. Wenman, Richard, Reginald, Edward, and Roger Coke; £5000 to his niece, Lady Mabel Coke; £300 each to Clare, Olive, and Lilah, daughters of his niece Julia, Lady Powerscourt; £1000

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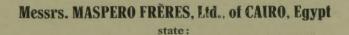
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to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £500 to the Newport Market Refuge; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves amongst his nephews, Wenman, Richard, Reginald, Edward, Lovell, and Roger, his niece Mabel, and the three daughters of Lady Powerscourt, in the same proportions as their respective legacies bear to each other. each other.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1906) of CAPTAIN FRANCIS SUTTON, late Royal Horse Guards, of 18, Curzon Street, who died on Nov. 26, a son of the late Sir Richard Sutton, has been proved by Francis Richard Hugh Seymour Sutton, the son, the value of the estate being £24,426. Subject to a legacy of £200 to his coachman, George Lucas, he left everything he should dispersessed of the history. die possessed of to his son.

The following are other important wills now proved-Mr. William Richard Rickett, Sunnyfield,

Mr. Patrick Comiskey, 70, South Audley Street Mr. Lucas D'Oyly Carte, the Savoy Hotel, £59,366 Strand

Mr. John Worthington, Glyn-y-Mel, Pembroke Colonel Charles Freville Surtees, Mainsforth £40,510 Hall, Durham .

£38,035 Mr. William Wright, Greenbank, Merton Lane, Highgate . £24,962

The insurance of servants has become a burning question with the householder, and everybody is asking what is the best policy to take out. The advantages of the Central Insurance Company's terms have been most amusingly set forth by the author of the "Kitty Dialogues," a boudoir conversation in which two women canvassed the whole question of servants' insurance, and decided that the Central Insurance Company was the one to apply to.

The directors of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, Limited, intimate a final dividend at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the six months to Jan. 31, making a total dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for the year. The sum of £5000 has been carried to the reserve fund, making the total of that find . (So one and the belonge against forward to that fund £80,000, and the balance carried forward to the new profit and loss account.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

L Dundas (North Berwick).—The games have been copyrighted, and we are opposed on principle to the adoption of such a practice in chess.

PAIGNTON (S. Devon).—Clearly Black's Queen must move or be captured. If, then, Q takes B, 21. R takes R (ch), K takes R; 22. Q to Kt 7th (ch), K takes R; 23. Q checks, B covers; 24. Q takes B, mate.

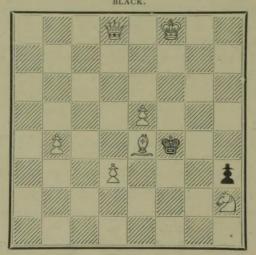
J S B Taylor (Dordrecht, South Africa).—All letters have already been sent to Dr. Lasker, but if we are again in communication with him you shall not be forgotten.

R C Widdecombe (Saltash).—Your solution of No. 3275 was a "cook," and we acknowledged the position to be wrong.

H M P, SORRENTO, AND OTHERS.—We greatly regret that the author of No. 3279 has overlooked the fact that his solution is made impossible by an unconsidered move of the defence.

P DALY.-I. Q to R 5th, Kt takes Q; 2. K to B sq and Kt mates.

PROBLEM No. 3281.-By GIRANDRA CHANDRA MUKHERJI.



WHITE. White to play, and mate in three moves.

Solution of Problem No. 3278.—By G. J. Hicks. WHITE BLACK Any move

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 3270 to 3272 received from E G Muntz (Toronto); of No. 3273 from C A M (Penang), E G Muntz, and A H Brasher (Lahore); of No. 3274 from A H Brasher and E G Muntz; of No. 3275 from Robert H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and E G Muntz (Toronto); of No. 3276 from R G Bennett, C Field junior (Athol, Mass),

and Robert H Couper (Malbone); of No. 3277 from A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), W M Eglington (Handsworth), R G Bennett, and S J England (South Woodford); of No. 3278 from Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), C S Thornhill, H S Brandreth (Mentone), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), W Mills (Clapham Junction), S J. England, A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), I Roberts, Thomas F Walklett (Kidsgrove), G Collins (Burgess Hill), Clement C Danby, J Schooling (Enfield), P Daly (Brighton), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Robert F Tyhurst (Uckheld', George H Speares (Roscommon), Souza Couto (Lisbon), Ernst Mauer (Berlin), J Suthrien (Page Bank), H H Keene (Clifton), and L Dundas (North Berwick).

he following have sent the Author's solution of Problem No. 3279: H Maxwell Prideaux (Bristol), Sorrento, and Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury).

CHESS BY CABLEGRAM. Game played between Messrs. H. E. Atkins (London) and J. F. Barry (Brooklyn).

1. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th
5. P to K 5th
6. B takes B
7. Kt to Kt 5th
Most authorities pre P to K 3rd
P to Q 4th
Kt to K B 3rd
B to K 2nd
K Kt to Q 2nd
Q takes B
Kt to B sq

19. P takes P K to Q 2nd

10. Q to K 2nd 11. B to K Kt 5th

(French Defence.) BLACK (Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. A.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

21. Kt to Kt 5th QR to KB sq 22. R to B 6th Kt to Q sq 23. QR to KB sq P to R 3rd 24. Kt to B 4th Only a first-class player could evolve so beautiful a combination, and carry it through without a mistake. The board here will repay the closest examination.

in favour of the latter.

8 P to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd o. Kt to Q R 3rd o. Kt to B 3rd R to B 3rd o. Kt to B 3rd ri. P to K B 4th Kt to Q 2nd ri. P to K B 4th Kt to Q 2nd rilg attack on the Queen's side, but the enemy presents no very vulnerable point in that quarter.

14. Castles P to Q K 4th R to K 5rd rilg. P to K K 4th B to R 3rd rilg. P to K K 4th B to R 3rd rilg. P to B 5th rilg. P to B 5t

Game played between Messrs. Wainwright (London) and Robinson (Brooklyn).

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. R.) | WHITE (Mr. W.) BLACK (Mr. R.) Pto K 3rd
Pto Q 4th
Ptakes P
Kt to Q 2nd
K Kt to B 3rd
Kt takes Kt
Kt to B 3rd
B to Q 3rd
Castles WHITE (Mr. W.)
1. P to Q 4th
2. P to K 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Kt takes P
5. Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd
7. B takes Kt
8. B to Q 3rd
0. Castles

12. B takes Kt 13. Q to K 4th 14. Q takes R

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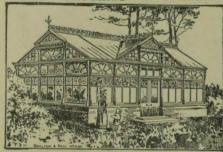
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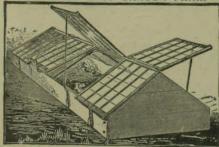
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